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ALLIED TERMS FAR TOO HIGH, GERMANS SAY

Reparations Figure Beyond Reich's Capacity to Pay, Schacht Tells Experts

BARGAINING PERIOD MAY LOWER DEMANDS

Berlin Objects to Extension of Annuities—Wants Details of Four-Power Memorandum

PARIS (AP)—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, German reparations expert, told the Reparations Commission on April 16 that the allied reparations annuities proposed on Saturday exceeded Germany's capacity to pay.

The session opened with the distribution of a table of figures showing how the creditor nations had arrived at the proposed annuities. This table had been requested by Dr. Schacht who, without discussing the total, asked for more light on the individual items.

After the tables were distributed there arose a general discussion in which Dr. Schacht took the lead as to the ability of Germany to meet the proposed payments.

Thus began the period of real bargaining which will probably result in more or less whittling down of the proposed annuities.

Schacht Wants Information

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Explanations in writing concerning the make-up and character of figures given in the four-power memorandum have been furnished to the German delegation at the request of Dr. Schacht. Discussion of these points was pursued in plenary session.

Before committing himself or before asking abatements in annuities, Dr. Schacht desired information, for example, as to whether they were expected to cover such items as army occupation costs, Dawes loan repayments, and expenses connected with the control commission.

Did the proposed annuities include every charge on Germany? was the query he put to the allied experts, and he wanted to know exactly how the annuities were expected to be divided. With this material before him, his statement of Germany's case in favor of further concessions should commence.

Three Strong Arguments

Dr. Schacht has three strong arguments:

1. The Versailles Treaty required only payment of reparations and made no mention of Germany's obligation to pay any interallied debts.

2. The treaty called for payments over 30 years and said nothing

(Continued on Page 7, Column 2)

Dry Law Breaker in Indiana Facing Summary Justice

Delays by Appeal to Supreme Court Eased by Appellate Ruling on Misdemeanors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Jail sentences for professional liquor law violators in Indiana who, by dilatory tactics, have been making good use of court congestion, and their right of appeal, to escape or reduce punishment, are promised by recent legislative enactments.

Heeding the request of the Indiana Bar Association the legislators passed a law to relieve the Supreme Court docket by transferring appeals involving misdemeanors to the Appellate Court, thus speeding the wheels of justice. Another gives trial judges the power of deciding whether a convicted person seeking appeal should be given liberty under bond or sent to jail.

An inquiry revealed that 20 or more convicted violators of prohibition laws had been at liberty two to six years while appeals were pending in the Supreme Court. In several instances, the disclosures revealed, the violators re-entered their bootlegging businesses to be tried and convicted a second and even a third time. In such cases the violators each time perfected appeals to the higher court and, waiting until one of the convictions had been affirmed by high judiciary, had served the two or three sentences to penal institutions as concurrent sentences.

Under the new law the measure for exercise of the trial judge's discretion was set down to be whether or not the judge believes the appellant to have a reasonable chance of obtaining reversal of the conviction. When application for an appeal bond is denied, the convicted person must begin serving his sentence, whether the appeal is perfected or not.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1929

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7
Sporting News—Pages 8 and 9
Financial News—Pages 16 and 17

FEATURES

Chess 8
Theatrical News of the World 10
Women's Enterprises and Activities .. 11
Architecture as a Profession for Women
Educational 12
The Home Forum 13
A Message of Hope
Radio-Aviation 14
In the Ship Lanes 15
Daily Features 19
Editorials 20

Eye of Giant Needle Is Man: Pick Him Out

Chimney Rock, so named in the days before corrosion sharpened its end to a point, appears to have been split from the near-by cliff. It stands on the Cody Road to Yellowstone Park, near Cody, Wyo.

YOUTH MIGRATES TO VIEW WORLD AT CLOSE RANGE

Exchange of Students Opens Way to Understanding of Races and Nations

Youth—that perennial fact and recurrent challenge—is constantly demanding more sympathetic understanding and thoughtful consideration. To aid in fostering a clearer perception of the question, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is printing 26 articles on "The Youth of Today," written by one well qualified for the task. This is the fourteenth article of the series.

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK

Talk about world travelers! There was a time when a trip to Europe or the Far East was the boast of a lifetime. In those days a trip abroad threw into even bolder relief the provincialism then prevailing in the thinking of the general public. In these latter days, particularly since the World War, there has been a marked tendency among students to migrate from one country to another, not only in the enjoyment of a holiday, but in quest of a cosmopolitanism through which racial and national prejudices might be reduced to a minimum.

Before the World War, fellowships for study abroad were few. Today that situation has been greatly improved, and where there was once one traveling student there are now a hundred, perhaps more. The Institute of International Education functions as the agency for the development of international student exchanges between the United States and European countries. These exchanges are arranged on the assumption that "the understanding and appreciation of one's neighbors can best be realized through a comprehension of their culture, of their social life, and of their attitude.

It is felt that the most effective way in which this end can be attained is "through the interchange of students and teachers, thereby effecting the interpretation through the observing eyes of critical youth." Student exchanges are now sponsored by the institute between the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

The Telephone Rings!

and the Bookman bewails its interruptions on his busiest day. Other than that his comments will be on current books

Tomorrow in the Bookman's Holiday

CIGARETTE 'AD' BAN EXTENDS TO RADIO STATION

WTAM, Cleveland, Cancels Chain Program Because of Unethical Methods

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Cancellation by radio station WTAM, Cleveland, of a national chain program, sponsored by a tobacco company because of what it termed the company's "unethical advertising" methods, has marked the first step against cigarette advertising by a radio station in Cleveland and is believed here to be the first act of its kind in the United States by a major radio station.

"WTAM cancelled this radio program because this chain is conducting unethical advertising, against which we gave warning many weeks ago," Frank J. Ryan, of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, one of the station's owners, said. "We have also observed dispatches in the newspapers which said action was being taken at Washington toward having the licenses of all stations using this program revoked."

Mr. Ryan's reference to license cancellation is said to have been prompted by action of a national candy manufacturers' association in appealing to the National Radio Commission against the tobacco company's form of announcements. The association asked for the repeal of the licenses of the stations using the programs.

Cancellation of the cigarette program is final, WTAM officials said, another program having been assigned to its place. Action came after protests by officials of Station WTAM against certain features of the announcements had proved unavailing, the official said. The protests had been made several weeks before the final cancellation by the station was effective.

Cigarettes Rouse West

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALHAMBRA, Calif.—Letters from citizens protesting against cigarette advertising suggesting that it is customary for young people, both boys and girls, to smoke, has resulted in the city commission here taking action to establish a legal basis for banning such advertising from this place.

Women Ban Cigarette

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MARSHFIELD, O.—The Marshfield Women's Civic Club has just voted to oppose billboard advertising of cigarettes in this city and to appoint a committee to find necessary steps to abolish them. Cigarette manufacturers will be notified by the club of the action taken, which came as the result of two advertisements appearing within the month of [illegible] ing cigarettes.

George Ade Bows to Young Wits

Humorist, Touring Ceylon, Has No Regrets at Talent of Youthful Rivals

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLOMBO, Ceylon—Ceylon is a great place for the humorist, said George Ade, modern American Aesop, after visiting Kandy and other parts of the island. "It is the most beautiful country in the world and the people are not only handsome and well-built, but polite and attentive to strangers. Ceylon is wonderful for its good humor and the situation of Colombo affords the jokesmith great scope."

Discussing wit and humor, Mr. Ade told the Monitor representative that there is a vast difference between English and American varieties. "American humor is keen and aimed to catch the crowd. The English humorist," he declared, "is very indifferent to public opinion. Their works are undoubtedly clever."

"There is a great change for the better in America," he concluded. "Young men have become our great rivals, and it is with the greatest contentment that I say they have beaten the old humorists and playwrights like myself."

Litvinoff Urges Kellogg Treaty as New Basis of Arms Reduction

Pact Already in Force in Eight States Owing to Russian Initiative, Declares Soviet Delegate at Geneva Disarmament Conference

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—A stirring appeal for Russia's disarmament scheme was made before the Preparatory Disarmament Commission here by Maxim Litvinoff, who emphatically denounced the attempts of certain statesmen to belittle the importance of the Kellogg Pact.

"I fail to see," he said, "why the Kellogg Pact for outlawry of war should be less binding on all its participants and present less guarantees of security than the Locarno agreements or the so-called guarantee treaties recommended by the League of Nations." He begged the commission to draw the proper conclusion from this as a new basis for the reduction of armaments.

Mr. Litvinoff considered the Soviet plan of gradual reduction on a percentage basis the best way out of the present impasse. This, he argued, would remove the difficulties between the sea powers, which are blocking the path of the commission. Moreover, he said, a new and improved situation had arisen in view of the Kellogg Pact, which the Soviet Government warmly supported.

Count von Bernstorff made his usual complaint of too much discussion too little done. He charged Dr. I. Loudon, the chairman, with reversing the whole function of the commission, which was to get ahead with the second reading of the draft convention.

Hugh S. Gibson, United States delegate, supported Dr. Loudon, declaring it was obvious that the second reading could not take place before an agreement had been reached on outstanding problems.

GENEVA (AP)—Maxim Litvinoff held everyone's rapt attention as he argued that rejection of the Soviet scheme meant a dashing of people's hope for reduction of armament burdens.

Mr. Litvinoff characterized the commission's method of technical investigation of the armament problem as a blind alley. He warned his hearers that there had been an increased number of threats of war during the past year.

Happily, he said, along came the Kellogg Pact which, as a result of the initiative of the Soviet Government, already had come into force in eight states of that part of Europe considered under the greatest menace of war.

COMPETITION IS RUSSIA'S NEED, BRITON AFFIRMS

Industry Lacks Driving Force, Says Delegate—Urges Resuming Relations

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—W. H. Norton of the Adelphi Iron Works, Salford, member of the British trade delegation just returned from Russia, declared in an interview: "It would undoubtedly be a great benefit for England to resume unhampered trading relations with Russia if political considerations allow." He believed the visit of the delegation would do much to improve business relations between the two countries. Mr. Norton said he was much impressed by the enthusiasm of the heads of Russian undertakings. His feeling was that it was an impossible task but it was being attempted with remarkable earnestness. The organization, he said, was clever and capable, but the driving force of competition was lacking.

While observing evidence of poverty, Mr. Norton said he had noticed in one city in particular a great many communal houses being erected and schools and other amenities being provided on a considerable scale. He understood these undertakings were being financed by the earnings of the communal trust of the locality. Operatic and theatrical performances he found were of a high order. He gathered that the state was responsible for such productions and certainly he did not think that the majority of the audiences he saw could have paid for the seats they occupied.

Mr. Norton said many of the 84 British delegates were still on tour. The visitors, he said, were everywhere hospitably received. "We were taken wherever we asked to go, and were able freely to observe domestic, social and industrial conditions." Mr. Norton ascribed the widespread poverty mainly to general lack of facilities for increase of riches by the ordinary way of trading at profit within the country and with outside nations. He believed there was a genuine general desire to trade with Great Britain, because she was the largest potential customer for wood and grain, which Russia could most freely export. The country is obviously incapable, he said, of manufacturing for its own requirements a sufficient quantity of all manner of articles of everyday use and consumption. Much of the machinery urgently required to increase the output of these necessaries might be secured from Great Britain.

Another Ancient City of Texas Discovered in Panhandle Region

Archæology Students of Amarillo Tell of Flint Mines Covering 100 Acres—"Buried Village" Previously Reported Assigned to Pre-Pueblo Period

ABILENE, Tex. (AP)—Reporting their discovery of another prehistoric city in the Texas Panhandle, Floyd Studer and John L. McCarthy, archæology students of Amarillo, Tex., declared that the "buried village," claimed to have been discovered by a group of McCurry College professors and students, had been "charted time and again by eminent archæologists."

The Amarillo students said the McCurry College find "truly is a village" in comparison to the remnants of the prehistoric city they said they had discovered on the Canadian River in the Panhandle area. They did not describe their discovery or its locations in detail, but said it had an agricultural area of several hundred acres and "flint mines" that covered 100 acres. Little excavation work had been done because of the prohibitive cost, they said.

The McMurry group said the buried village was uncovered on the Canadian above Clemons, Tex., and perhaps was 1000 years old. Dr. W. C. Holden, history professor and head of the party, said he believed it belonged to the pre-pueblo culture of western Indian civilization.

The party reported it found bones which crumbled into dust upon contact with the air, a large pot believed to antedate the celebrated white and black era of pueblo culture, and thousands of finely chipped flint artifacts. Only one, of probably 200 habitations, high on a cliff, was explored.

Dr. Holden said one of the curious and important angles of the discovery was that horizontal masonry was found superimposed on the more ancient slab structures which indicated the party had come upon the decay of one culture and the beginning of another. Based upon the premises laid down by the noted archæologist, Dr. Alfred Vincent Kidder, the find appeared to belong to the pre-pueblo, marking the first known extension of that culture in Texas, Dr. Holden said.

The explorers did not give the location of the village.

PUBLIC OPINION BENDS TO LABOR VIEW IN SOUTH

South Carolina House Report Favoring Strikers Has Effect

By RICHARD L. STROUT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Public opinion is taking shape regarding the textile strikes in South Carolina. After responsibility had been placed upon the mills by an investigating committee of the State House of Representatives named by the Speaker, the fact is generally accepted that the rapid industrialization of the South must be faced and that wise and immediate action must be taken to deal with industrial problems that are only just beginning to impress popular thought.

The conditions, as expressed in the committee's report, apparently find both Capital and Labor in the South unprepared. For instance, North Carolina, in a few years, has risen to first place in America in the number of cotton spindles, and in their total output. It is a record to be proud of, all observers agree. Here in South Carolina, progress has been almost as rapid.

It is a fair deduction from the committee's report that South Carolina has become industrialized, without becoming industrially-minded. There is no "labor department." There is no agency to collect labor statistics. Public sentiment has not

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

BUFFALO, N. Y., GETS RADIO POLICE NET

Receiving Sets on Patrol Cars Is Part of Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Buffalo police department has been granted a permit for a short wave radio station to connect its headquarters with outlying stations and patrol cars bearing receiving sets, according to word received here from the Federal Radio Commission in Washington.

James H. Higgins, police commissioner, declared in his application that the Buffalo department was better manned for handling radio equipment than any other city in the country, because all of its 76 desk lieutenants are telegraph operators. The Buffalo police department is the only one in the country, he said, to use the Morse telegraph system in interdepartmental communication. This was changed recently to the teletype system.

BOLIVIAN AERIAL SERVICE EXTENDED

LA PAZ, Bolivia (By U. P.)—Aerial service between Cochabamba and Sucre has just been opened. The service is provided by the Bolivian Lloyd Aerial Company and is an extension of lines already available between Santa Cruz and Cochabamba.

The Lloyd Aerial Company is a corporation formed with German and Bolivian capital. German aviators pilot the planes.

PENNSYLVANIA TAX ON COAL REPEALED

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—The State legislature on April 15 approved repeal of the anthracite tax and the sentencing of four offending felons to life imprisonment at the option of judges.

The senate's approval of gradual repeal of the anthracite tonnage tax of about eight cents a ton with only five dissenting votes leaves further legislative action on this question a mere routine.

LEVIATHAN TRIP TO CHERBOURG REMAINED DRY

Return Voyage, Officers Say, However, Will Be Wet —Official Statement

CHERBOURG, France (AP)—The liner Leviathan reached Cherbourg on April 16 with every one of its bottles of medicinal whisky and brandy still unopened.

The trip from New York was officially dry, but ship's officers said the return trip would be wet, with a quantity of liquor taken along sufficient to meet the needs of passengers. What was left over, above the usual medicinal supply, was to be dumped overboard just before reaching the 12-mile limit, however.

The ship's officers would not say where they were to pick up the stock for the return trip. They were met here by a large number of French wine salesmen who had read of the policy of the ship's new owners and hoped to make large sales. They were all turned away without an order, however.

Passengers said the trip over had been "dry"—that is, as dry as trips aboard American ships ever are, with no unusual amount of liquor in evidence. The officers professed to know nothing of the policy of the new owner of the vessel for its other eastward-bound voyages. They said their orders were limited to the westbound trip and were contained in a radiogram from Joseph Sheedy, executive vice-president of the United States Lines, Inc., the new owners, to Capt. H. A. Cunningham, master of the vessel. The radiogram said:

"Instructions are that we may purchase liquor for estimated consumption of westbound passengers and that any surplus must be thrown overboard before reaching the 12-mile limit. Also that liquor be sold only on individual orders; that no bottle other than wine be served in public rooms and that no bar will be permitted aboard a vessel of the company. Seal the liquor stores before reaching the 12-mile limit and have in stock on arrival a supply identical with those listed on departure eastbound. Take every possible precaution to avoid bootlegging and in handling the matter see that the law is lived up to in every particular."

Frontier Removal Only Guarantee of Peace, Says Wells

English Author Deplores "Distorted Attitude Called Patriotism" and Flag Waving

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The removal of all frontiers is the only guarantee of peace for the world, H. G. Wells declared in a speech delivered here in the large hall of the Reichstag Building, at the invitation of the Committee for International Rapprochement.

The fundamental cause of all wars is the sovereignty of nations, he declared, and the continual stressing of patriotism separating the peoples of the world. He was prepared to hear people charge him with pursuing Utopian ideas but not that he was a dreamer, but those were dreamers who remained in the "distorted attitude called patriotism."

What men created, men could destroy, he continued, and in his opinion it was possible to defeat the tremendous bulk of patriotic education —"the hoisting of flags and the greeting of the flag," the emotional reactions, educated enmity and apprehensions based on suspicions.

Men From 51 Nations Make Up Harvard's "City"

A small, cosmopolitan city of 8110 population, made up of young men from 51 nations and territories with representatives, as well, from each of the 48 states of the United States, is found to comprise the enrollment of Harvard University, according to records of the university on geographical distribution, just made public.

As usual Massachusetts leads the list with 3112 students; New York State follows with 1119; 287 students are from outside the borders of the United States, with Canada and China leading in this group.

FARM BOARD PLAN URGED BY HOOVER IN FIRST MESSAGE

Warns Congress on Putting Government Into Business by Adopting Any Scheme Which Might Involve Price-Fixing

BASES TARIFF INCREASE ON TEST OF INDUSTRY'S TRADE DECLINE

Declares Needs of Export Market Must Be Considered —Advocates Repeal of National Origins Clause— Favors Action to Reapportion House

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—In a message distinguished by its briefness and specific declaration, President Hoover laid before the special session of Congress which he convened a concise legislative program and urged that it confine its deliberations to such projects. Farm relief and limited tariff revision were reiterated by the President as the primary purpose for which he assembled the lawmakers. He included, however, the enactment of a census-reapportionment bill which passed the House last session but failed to obtain consideration in the Senate, and also recommended that an act be passed repealing the national origins clause of the Immigration Act. Unless such a repeal is put through by July 1, the provisions will become operative on that date.

Price-Fixing Opposed

The President's views on a farm relief bill encompassed the general features of the measure drafted by the House Agricultural Committee and which is being advanced in Congress as the Administration proposal. He affirmed his opposition to the equalization fee and all other devices designed to operate as price-fixing instrumentalities.

The President in addition to specifying the major features of the farm bill laid down a policy for the Federal Farm Board which the bill would establish to deal with the farm problem.

Tariff revision, President Hoover said, must be confined only to those industries which need such adjustment to protect them against changed economic conditions. The tariff legislation is not to be a process of "setting up a new basis of protective duties" the President declared.

Designed to Meet Competition

The sole test of revision, he asserted, was whether the industry in question had sustained a "substantial slackening of activity during the past few years, and a consequent decrease of employment due to insurmountable competition in the products of that industry."

Significantly President Hoover called the attention of Congress to the international angle involved in any sweeping tariff boost. He specifically asserted that there must be no discrimination against any foreign industry.

"In determining changes in our tariff we must not fail to take into account the broad interests of the country as a whole, and as such interests include our trade relations with other countries," Mr. Hoover pointed out, "it is obviously unwise protection which sacrifices a greater amount of employment in exports to gain a less amount of employment from imports."

The President's emphasizing of this international phase of the tariff issue is regarded as of the greatest importance in the light of numerous formal communications that the state and commerce departments have received from foreign countries advising against tariff increase.

The text of the President's message follows in full:

To the Congress of the United States:

I have called this special session of Congress to redeem two pledges given in the last election—farm relief and limited changes in the tariff.

The difficulties of the agricultural industry arise out of a multitude of causes. A heavy indebtedness was inherited by the industry from the deflation processes of 1920. Disorderly and wasteful methods of marketing have developed. The growing specialization in the industry has for years been increasing the proportion of products that now leave the farm and, in consequence, prices have been unduly depressed by congested marketing at the harvest or by the occasional climatic surpluses. Railway rates have necessarily increased.

There has been a growth of competition in the world markets from countries that enjoy cheaper labor or more nearly virgin soils. There was a great expansion of production from our marginal lands during the war, and upon these profitable enterprise under normal conditions cannot be maintained. Meanwhile their continued output tends to aggravate the situation. Local taxes have doubled and in some cases trebled. Work animals have been steadily replaced by mechanical appliances, thereby decreasing the consumption of farm products. There are many other contributing causes.

Lost Step With Industry

The general result has been that our agricultural industry has not kept pace in prosperity or standards of living with other lines of industry.

There being no disagreement as to the need of farm relief, the problem before us becomes one of method by which relief may be most successfully brought about. Because of the multitude of causes and because agriculture is not one industry but a score of industries, we are confronted not with a single problem alone but a great number of problems. Therefore, there is no single plan or principle that can be generally applied.

Some of the forces working to the detriment of agriculture can be greatly mitigated by improving our waterway transportation; some of them by readjustment of the tariff; some by better understanding and adjustment of production needs; and some by improvement in the methods of marketing.

An effective tariff upon agricultural products, that will compensate

Bill Suit Sent to Lower Court

Judge Field Refuses to Issue an Injunction in Transferring Action

In the Supreme Court of Massachusetts for Suffolk County, Judge Fred T. Field presiding, the suit of John V. Dittemore, of Boston, and five other followers of Mrs. Annie C. Bill, of London, against the Directors and the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, was ordered transferred to the Superior Court of Suffolk County, when it came up for a hearing today. Judge Field also refused to issue an injunction, leaving consideration of that point to the lower court as well.

The plaintiff was represented by William G. Thompson and the defense by Walter A. Dane of Abbott, Dane, Buffum and Sanderson; Judge Frederic C. Chase of Stewart and Chase, and C. Augustus Norwood.

Following reading of the bill Judge Field said he did not consider it to be an emergency case and referred to a rule of the Supreme Court, adopted some time ago, that equity cases may be, at the discretion of the Supreme Court, sent to the Superior Court to which he ordered the case transferred.

Counsel for the plaintiff objected to this transfer, but was overruled by Judge Field. In answer to Mr. Thompson's objection to transfer of the suit to the lower court without injunction Mr. Dane said there was no need of an injunction at this time as none of the acts of which complaint is made are now an issue. Judge Field then ordered the case transferred without injunction. Counsel for the Mother Church offered no objection to the transfer.

The suit in question is based technically upon alleged interference by the defendants with rights claimed by the plaintiffs, including interference with their meetings, the sale of their monthly and with their radiocasting.

The bill of complaint relates also what the plaintiff describes as a controversy with The Mother Church and reiterates assertions that Mrs. Eddy was addicted to the use of drugs and was a plagiarist. They declare that they, "while adhering to many of the views and to the general outline of Christian Science set out in 'Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures,' and the other writings attributed to Mrs. Eddy, have no longer been able to recognize the moral authority of Mrs. Eddy as a religious teacher."

The relief asked is an injunction requiring the defendants to refrain from interfering with the affairs of the plaintiffs and an assessment of damages for losses which they claim to have sustained. The plaintiffs also ask for a temporary injunction during the pendency of the suit.

Senate Confirms Dawes Appointment as Ambassador to Court of St. James's

O. B. Colquitt, Texas, Goes to Railroad Board; Maj.-Gen. Saltzman, Radio Commission; Rear Admiral Moffett Heads Naval Aeronautics

WASHINGTON (AP)—Within a few minutes after President Hoover had forwarded the nomination of Charles G. Dawes, former Vice-President, to be Ambassador to England, the Senate confirmed it without a roll call.

Included among several score of nominations submitted was that of Oscar B. Colquitt, former Governor of Texas, and a Hoover Democrat, to be a member of the railroad board of mediation, succeeding Pat Neff, also a former Governor of Texas, whose term has expired. Others were:

Patrick J. Hurley, of Oklahoma, Assistant Secretary of War; Ernest Lee Jahncke of Louisiana, and Davis S. Ingalls of Ohio, Assistant Secretaries of the Navy; Joseph I. Dixon of Montana, first Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Maj.-Gen. Charles McK. Saltzman, U. S. A., retired, of Iowa, member of the Federal Radio Commission; Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Navy Aeronautics; Joseph J. Cheatham, Paymaster General of the Navy with rank of rear admiral.

BIG BRITISH AIRSHIP MAY FLY TO CANADA

LONDON (AP)—Hope that the huge British Airship R-100 will be able to fly to Canada and the R-101 to Egypt and India some time this autumn was expressed by Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary for Aviation, in the House of Commons April 16.

He said it was difficult to forecast the precise date of their first long flights.

the farmer's higher costs and higher standards of living, has a dual purpose.

Such a tariff not only protects the farmer in our domestic market but it also stimulates him to diversify his crops and to grow products that he could not otherwise produce, and thus lessens his dependence upon exports to foreign markets.

Competition Increasing

The great expansion of production abroad under the conditions I have mentioned renders foreign competition in our export markets increasingly serious. It seems but natural, therefore, that the American farmer, having been greatly handicapped in his foreign market by such competition from the younger expanding countries, should ask that foreign access to our domestic market should be regulated by taking into account the differences in our costs of production.

The Government has a special mandate from the recent election, not only to further develop our waterways and revise the agricultural tariff, but also to extend systematic relief in other directions.

I have long held that the multiplicity of causes of agricultural depression could only be met by the creation of a great instrumentality clothed with sufficient authority and resources to assist our farmers to meet these problems, each upon its own merits.

The creation of such an agency would at once transfer the agricultural question from the field of politics into the realm of economics and would result in constructive action. The Administration is pledged to create an instrumentality that will investigate the causes, find sound remedies, and have the authority and resources to apply those remedies.

Reorganization of Marketing

The pledged purpose of such a federal farm board is the reorganization of the marketing system on sounder and more stable and more economic lines. To do this the board will require funds to assist in creating and sustaining farmer-owned and farmer-controlled agencies for a variety of purposes, such as the acquisition of adequate warehousing and other facilities for marketing; adequate working capital to be advanced against commodities lodged for storage; necessary and prudent advances to corporations created and owned by farmers' marketing organizations for the purchase and orderly marketing of surpluses occasioned by climatic variations or by harvest congestion; to authorize the creation and support of clearing houses, especially for perishable products, through which, under producers' approval, co-operation can be established with distributors and processors to more orderly marketing of commodities and for the elimination of many wastes in distribution; and to provide for licensing of handlers of some perishable products so as to eliminate unfair practices.

Every penny of waste between farmer and consumer that we can eliminate, whether it arises from methods of distribution or from hazard or speculation, will be a gain to both farmer and consumer.

Guidance in Production

In addition to these special provisions in the direction of improved returns, the board should be organized to investigate every field of economic betterment for the farmer so as to furnish guidance as to need in production, to devise methods for elimination of unprofitable marginal lands and their adaptation to other uses to develop industrial by-products and to survey a score of other fields of helpfulness.

Certain safeguards must naturally surround these activities and the instrumentalities that are created. Certain vital principles must be adhered to in order that we may not undermine the freedom of our farmers and of our people as a whole by bureaucratic and governmental domination and interference.

We must not undermine initiative. There should be no fee or tax imposed upon the farmer. No governmental agency should engage in the buying and selling and price-fixing of products, for such courses can lead only to bureaucracy and domination.

Government funds should not be loaned or facilities duplicated where other services of credit and facilities are available at reasonable rates. No activities should be set in motion that will result in increasing the surplus production, as such will defeat any plans of relief.

Farmers to Take Initiative

The most progressive movement in all agriculture has been the upbuilding of the farmer's own marketing organizations, which now embrace nearly 2,000,000 farmers in membership and annually distribute nearly $2,500,000,000 worth of farm products.

These organizations have acquired experience in virtually every branch of their industry, and furnish a substantial basis upon which to build further organization. Not all these marketing organizations are farmer owned or farmer controlled.

In order to strengthen and not to undermine them, all proposals for governmental assistance should originate with such organizations and be the result of their application. Moreover, by such bases of organization the Government will be removed from engaging in the business of agriculture.

The difficulties of agriculture cannot be cured in a day; they cannot all be cured by legislation; they cannot be cured by the Federal Government alone. But farmers and their organizations can be assisted to overcome these inequalities. Every effort of this character is an experiment, and we shall find from our experience the way to further advance. We must make a start.

People Have Responsibility

With the creation of a great instrumentality of this character, of a strength and importance equal to that of those which we have created for transportation and banking, we give immediate assurance of the determined purpose of the Government to meet the difficulties of which we are now aware, and to create an agency through which constructive action for the future will be assured.

In this treatment of this problem we recognize the responsibility of the people as a whole, and we shall lay the foundations for a new day in agriculture, from which we shall preserve to the Nation the great values of its individuality and strengthen our whole national fabric.

In considering the tariff for other industries than agriculture, we find that there have been economic shifts necessitating a readjustment of some of the tariff schedules. Seven years of experience under the tariff bill enacted in 1922 have demonstrated the wisdom of Congress in the enactment of the measure.

On the whole it has worked well. In the main our wages have been maintained at high levels; our exports and imports have steadily increased; with some exceptions our manufacturing industries have been prosperous.

Limited Changes in Tariff

Nevertheless, economic changes have taken place during that time, which have placed certain domestic products at a disadvantage and new industries have come into being, all of which creates the necessity for some limited changes in the schedules and in the administrative clauses of the laws as written in 1922.

It would seem to me that the test of necessity for revision is in the main whether there has been a substantial slackening of activity in an industry during the past few years, and a consequent decrease of employment due to insurmountable competition in the products of that industry. It is not as if we were setting up a new basis of protective duties. We did that seven years ago. What we need to remedy now is whatever substantial loss of employment may have resulted from shifts since that time.

No discrimination against any foreign industry is involved in equalizing the difference in costs of production at home and abroad and thus taking from foreign producers the advantages they derive from paying lower wages to labor. Indeed, such equalization is not only a measure of social justice at home, but by the lift it gives to our standards of living we increase the demand for those goods from abroad that we do not ourselves produce.

In a large sense we have learned that the cheapening of the toiler decreases rather than promotes permanent prosperity because it reduces the consuming power of the people.

Foreign Trade Considered

In determining changes in our tariff we must not fail to take into account the broad interests of the country as a whole, and such interests include our trade relations with other countries. It is obviously unwise protection which sacrifices a greater amount of employment in exports to gain a less amount of employment from imports.

I am impressed with the fact that we also need important revision in some of the administrative phases of the tariff. The Tariff Commission should be reorganized and placed upon a basis of higher salaries in order that we may at all times command men of the broadest attainments.

Seven years of experience have proved the principle of flexible tariff to be practical, and in the long view a most important principle to maintain. However, the basis upon which the tariff commission makes its recommendations to the President for administrative changes in the rates of duty should be made more automatic and more comprehensive, to the end that the time required for determinations by the tariff commission shall be greatly shortened.

Intent Defeated by Delays

The formula upon which the commission must now act often requires that years be consumed in reaching conclusions where it should require only months. Its very purpose is defeated by delays.

I believe a formula can be found that will insure rapid and accurate determination of needed changes in rates. With such strengthening of the Tariff Commission and of its basis for action many secondary changes in tariff can well be left to action by the commission, which at the same time will give complete security to industry for the future.

Furthermore, considerable weaknesses on the administrative side of the tariff have developed, especially in the valuations for assessments of duty. There are cases of undervaluations that are difficult to discover without access to the books of foreign manufacturers which they are reluctant to offer.

Sound Basis of Valuation

This has become also a great source of friction abroad. This is increasing shipment of goods on consignment, particularly by foreign shippers to concerns that they control in the United States, and this practice makes valuations difficult to determine. I believe it is desirable to furnish to the Treasury a sounder basis for valuation in these and other cases.

It is my understanding that it is the purpose of the leaders of Congress to confine the deliberations of the session mainly to the questions of farm relief and tariff. In this policy I concur.

There are, however, certain matters of emergency legislation that were partially completed in the last session, such as the decennial census, the reapportionment of Congressional representation, and the suspension of the national origins clause of the Immigration Act of 1924, together with some minor administrative authorizations. I understand that these measures can be reundertaken without unduly extending the session. I recommend their consummation as being in the public interest.

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"HIGHER-UPS" SOUGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Efforts to reach the "higher-ups" among the bootleggers in and around Buffalo will be made by prohibition investigators who will be sent into western New York by the Government, it was learned here. The new squad will supplement the work of the present force under Administrator Andrew McCampbell.

NEBRASKA WINS FIGHT AGAINST 'LOAN SHARKS'

Referee Reports "Account Purchasing Companies" Violate State Law

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OMAHA, Neb.—The doom of the "loan shark" is virtually sealed throughout Nebraska by a referee's report to the Supreme Court at Lincoln, where it needs only a formal motion to close the fight. The referee reported that "account purchasing companies," which followed the "money lenders" are in violation of state law.

"The referee's report is as good as a Supreme Court decision," said T. J. McGuire, former Assistant Attorney-General, who prosecuted the case. "And in the meantime," he added, "the loan sharks have just quietly faded from the picture."

Some years ago a law was enacted in Nebraska to hold the "loan shark" in check, explained Mr McGuire. It prescribed a license for money lenders and their interest charges were limited to approximately 20 per cent, inclusive of fees. This cut down the number of those making personal property loans, and when two or three large financial institutions began making loans on a sound basis and at more reasonable rates, the others quit business.

But there sprang up "account purchasing companies," said the former prosecutor, and these proved, after investigation, to be merely the same "loan sharks" seeking to evade the law.

The account purchasing companies, it is said, made contact with wage-earners, principally railroad and express men, and alleged that they were buyers of wage accounts and not mere money lenders. But call the deal what they might, the one caught in the wage account sale went away with perhaps $25 in his pocket for which he was bound to return in two weeks, or on the next pay-day, $30 or even $35. And his name had been left attached to a paper that was a mortgage on his job, or so he was led to believe.

"The complaints against these abuses began to come in," continued Mr. McGuire, "and then the railroad companies and others whose employees had been imposed upon, offered to co-operate with the state in suppressing the evil. Years ago it was the practice to discharge employees who patronized 'loan sharks,' but that was not the intent at this time. The railroad and express companies sought to punish the 'sharks' and not the victims. They let it be known that no job would be taken away; that a full confession of deals with the account buyers would be appreciated; and that the information thus submitted would be used as evidence for the purpose of ousting the sharks. The result was the flight of the wage account purchasing companies before they could be brought to trial."

The concerns had used the same old tactics with their buyers, it was shown. Their threat was: "We'll get your job if you don't pay when the debt is due." The matter was brought to the attention of the supreme court and a referee was named to take evidence and make a finding.

"The companies that worked here were part of a network that worked out of Atlanta, Georgia, it developed in the investigation," said Mr. McGuire.

Aid Is Offered Atlanta College

Negro Institution Gets Conditional Gift of $300,000 From New York Board

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Morehouse College, an institution for the education of Negro young men, has received an offer by the General Education Board of New York to assist in raising funds for an endowment which will enable the college to extend its teaching staff.

The college, operated by the American Baptist Home Mission Society of New York for the education of Negro young men, places special emphasis upon the preparation of students for the ministry and the teaching profession.

The $300,000 offered by the General Education Board is to be given upon the condition that an equal amount is raised by the college. The present endowment is $320,000. The campaign was opened by a campus drive in which the Morehouse faculty and students subscribed over $16,000, and the Negroes of Atlanta have just subscribed over $50,000 and hope to swell the total to $75,000.

SECRETARY GOOD ASKS D. A. R. AID IN DRY PROBLEM

Growing Disrespect for Law Serious, He Says—World Peace Urged

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The note of law observance struck at last night's session of the Daughters of the American Revolution Continental Congress by two of the speakers was received with warm approval. One speaker was a man, a member of the Cabinet; the other a woman, a member of Congress.

James W. Good, Secretary of War, devoted most of his address to an appeal for obedience to law. Referring to growing disrespect for law, he said:

"This disrespect for law did not have its beginning with the adoption of any amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Before the latest of them had been brought forth and ratified, we had become the most lawless people upon the face of the earth.

"Single cities in the United States had more homicides and crimes of violence and brutality than many nations with more than half our entire population.

Discipline Neglected

"The blame for this state of affairs rests upon no particular class. Some of our methods in criminal procedure may have accentuated it, but while it may be true that one cannot indict an entire people it may truthfully be said that we have somehow fallen into a general disrespect for law. Parents, in some measure, have abdicated their authority. Many schools have well nigh neglected discipline. Many policemen find it convenient not to be diligent in the apprehension of criminals, and juries ofttimes fail to convict in the face of overwhelming evidence of guilt. The abuse of power to parole and pardon often breaks the spirit and destroys the efficiency of officers clothed with the duty of law enforcement. These things do not run counter to public sentiment—they go along with it.

"The violation of the Eighteenth Amendment and the laws made to carry it into force would be impossible if the citizen obeyed the law. By his non-observance, he aids in creating disrespect for all law and weakening the foundation on which government rests. . . . For a nation to become wilifully, openly, proudly disdainful of law is to invite an inglorious end to everything worth while in the life of the nation.

"Is it asking too much to call upon you as leaders in American thought and ideals to use your vast influence by precept, example and advice to wage a relentless war upon this growing contempt for authority? Is it too much to ask of the women of America that they exert their utmost influence to arouse public sentiment for law observance? If you are opposed to any statute, state or national, if you deem unwise any constitutional provision, it is your privilege to work for its repeal by every lawful method; but it is not our privilege nor yours to disobey it, nor to encourage its disobedience by others, simply because we do not approve it."

Mrs. Owen Speaks

Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen (D.), Representative from Florida, said that every patriotic American wanted the country to have ships to defend its shores, but the country also needed good citizenship and statesmanship. She came out strongly in favor of law enforcement. "I would add one sentence to the pledge of allegiance to the flag," she said, "that is, 'Keep every law of my government sacred to me.'"

Señor Orestes Ferrara, Cuban Ambassador, made a plea for world peace. He urged the education of the civilized world to realization that the "sacrifice of humanity to arrogant aspirations is intolerable."

The question of reopening the case of Mrs. Helen Tufts Baillie, of Massachusetts, who was ousted last year, came up unexpectedly.

Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, president general, explained that Mrs. Baillie's attorney desired to be heard and she would like to know the opinion of the congress on this matter. A chorus of "noes" came from all parts of the hall. Mrs. Brosseau said that Mrs. Baillie's representative had had ample opportunity to be heard before and no new view or information had developed.

A motion was then made that Mrs. Baillie be not heard through her representative at this time. Mrs. Brosseau called for the ayes and noes and there was a thunder of "noes" and a sprinkling of "ayes," estimated from 8 to 15.

The incident is now regarded as closed.

JAMAICAN SAYS FOREIGN FUNDS ARE HARMFUL

De Cordova Urges That Island Money Be Used by Islanders at Home

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JAMAICA, B. W. I.—A lively and incisive discussion has been initiated here by the publication of an article urging Jamaicans to throw themselves into a movement on business lines for "Jamaica for the Jamaicans."

The writer of the letter is Joshua de Cordova, member of the family that founded the Jamaica Gleaner, and he returns to the island after an absence of between 20 and 30 years. He points out that new enterprises and developments have been almost all carried out by foreign capital. There is no Bank of Jamaica, but four Canadian banks are at work.

Prosperous hardware companies locally born and financed, have recently been sold to foreign corporations. Several companies Mr. de Cordova himself was instrumental in starting have become possessions of large foreign enterprises and others are threatened with engulfment. His remarks are particularly pointed regarding the limited fruit company, which spends nearly £2,000,000 yearly on the fruit trade in Jamaica, but takes away from the island huge profits.

D.A.R. Congress Sidelights

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Washington

DESCENDANTS of soldiers of the American Revolution have not all stayed in the United States. D. A. R. Chapters in foreign lands are doing splendid work, Mrs. Edith I. Hobart, retiring organizing secretary-general and candidate for president-general, reported to the thirty-eighth congress.

A chapter organizing in Rome will soon be ready for official recognition, it was reported. Inquiries have been received recently from Switzerland and other countries. Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau pointed out in her report that the president-general "has to be a globe-trotter" as well as a business woman, a social leader, a writer and a public speaker.

* * *

A "friendship garden" for Mrs. Brosseau, in the grounds of Memorial Continental Hall, national headquarters of the D. A. R., is to be dedicated during the congress. Plants and flowers of historic origin make up the garden which is to surround the memorial statue by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, commemorating the services of four pioneer women of the D. A. R.—Miss Eugenia Washington of Virginia; Miss Mary Desha, of Kentucky; Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth of New York, and Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood of Washington, D. C.

* * *

"The National Society of the D. A. R. does not owe a penny," Mrs. Adam M. Wyant, treasurer-general, told delegates. "We stand today an organization of 167,000 women with a fine financial record." During her three years in office Mrs. Wynant has handled $6,221,662.39. A bond issue of $1,000,000 whose recall was authorized at the last congress has been paid off in less han a year, Mrs. Wyant reported.

* * *

Mrs. Edith Scott Magna, Holyoke, Mass., known as the "gold-digger of the D. A. R.," is candidate for librarian-general on the ticket of Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart of Ohio. Mrs. Magna received her affectionate title because she is chairman of the finance committee for Constitution Hall, which is nearing completion here. The new $2,000,000 edifice will include an auditorium seating 4020 and a library specializing in genealogical and historical books. The building will be dedicated during this congress.

Mrs. Magna toured the entire country at her own expense to raise $1,000,000, collected without any cost to the society. She was selected for head of the finance committee because of the unusual success of a $60,000 campaign for a dormitory at International College, Springfield, Mass., one of the outstanding accomplishments of the D. A. R. in Massachusetts.

* * *

Outstanding achievements during Mrs. Brosseau's three-year régime were reported by her as follows:

Practical completion of Constitution Hall; payment of remaining debt on the administration building; placing of 12 Madonnas of the Trail on the national Old Trails road, in honor of pioneer mothers; repair and restoration of waterworks at Tillotoy, France, as a D. A. R. war memorial; placing of two Filipino girls in American colleges through Caroline E. Holts scholarship fund; giving of pensions to dependent Spanish War nurses whom the D. A. R. sent out for service in 1898.

With Congress Day by Day

Federal officials are to discuss administrative provisions of tariff act with Republicans of House Ways and Means Committee.

Senate Agricultural Committee strives for agreement on debenture plan in farm relief bill; House committee is formally organized to report its bill.

Senate Judiciary Committee was called to consider right of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, to continue in office.

It was estimated that the total number of new bills introduced was between 500 and 600. Most of them were revised bills which failed of passage in previous congresses.

A bill to provide $5,000,000,00 for the construction of a nation-wide system of hard-surfaced post roads was introduced by Representative Holaday (R.), Illinois. The measure would provide for the issuance of bonds to finance the project.

A bill sponsored by Chairman Porter of the House Foreign Affairs Committee would provide increased penalty for violation of the Harrison Narcotic Act, and another measure by him would authorize the President to place an embargo on the exportation of arms and munitions to belligerent nations.

Representative La Guardia (R.), New York, reintroduced a resolution calling for a congressional investigation into the administration of the bankruptcy laws.

Representative Cross (D.), Texas, introduced two measures, one to provide for the prevention and removal of obstructions and burdens upon interstate commerce in cotton by regulating transactions on cotton future exchanges.

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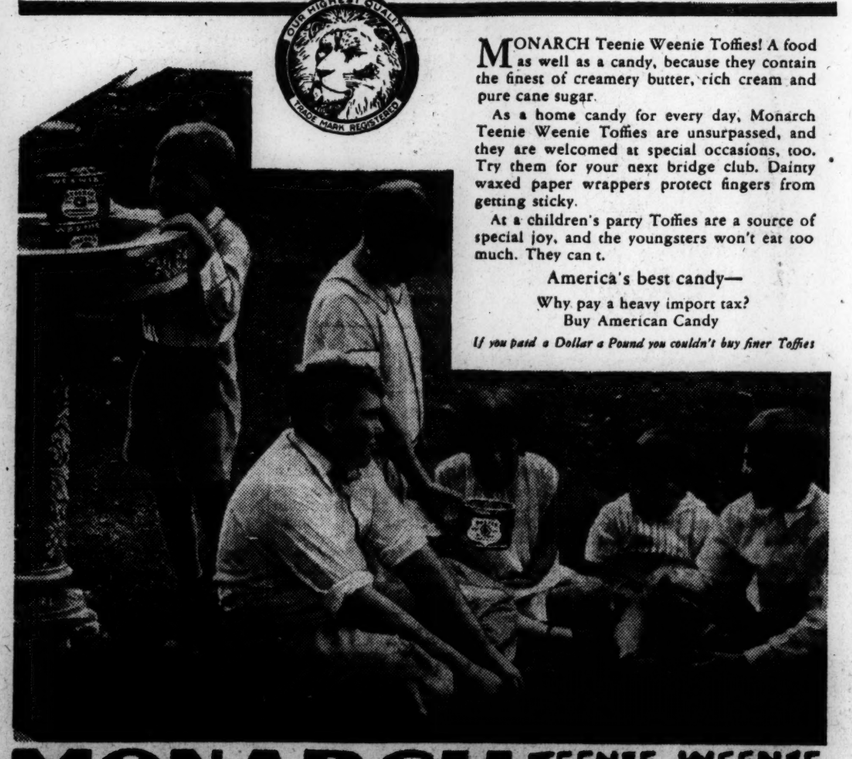

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BRITISH RECEIVE BUDGET WITH GENERAL FAVOR

"Not Bad," Says Opposition Organ—"Bribery," Declares Snowden—City's Welcome

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"It's not a bad budget" is the candid heading given by the leading provincial opposition journal, the Manchester Guardian, in its report of a series of announcements made by Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons on April 15, presenting what is both the present Government's pre-election account of its stewardship of five years in office and his own apologia since it is not expected that he will again undertake the onerous duties of Chancellor of the Exchequer even if the Conservatives are returned to power.

"Ask any Socialist or Liberal candidate, say the Conservatives confidently, "whether he is prepared to vote against the budget. He is bound to say no." These expressions, partisan though they be, sum up the opposing views. It is easy, however, to find stronger expressions of opinion of the Government's financial statement.

Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Labor Government, in the House of Commons characterized it as a "bribery budget."

Lloyd George Approves Proposals

Mr. Lloyd George, while approving the chief specific proposals declared them inadequate and charged the Government with having "finally given up in despair and idea of grappling with its task" of removing unemployment.

Outside of purely political circles, the reception of the budget is generally favorable. Lyons Company, Ltd., and other leading catering firms have reduced the price of tea by 4d. a pound, which is the full amount of the budget remission of taxation on this article. The changes in the betting tax and the additional provisions made for road construction and railway development and the relief of agriculture are also popular.

The chief criticism is that Mr. Churchill's estimates for the coming year may prove oversanguine. The Times, for example, while declaring it is a "virtuous budget with but few concessions to window-dressing" goes on to say: "Mr. Churchill's optimism regarding the probable rate of interest on Treasury bills for the current year is not shared by the banking and financial community."

The Daily Express, another Conservative organ, also sounds a warning note. "What might have been a budget devoted to fructifying and modernization of the transport system," it says, "has become a budget revolving round a golden shower of tips."

Upon the whole, however, the Conservative hopes at the general election have been raised. The Financial Times refers to "the determined stand the Chancellor has made for sound financial practice." "Not alone the City," it adds, "will welcome two declarations made by Mr. Churchill. One is that the Government refuses to borrow for such purpose (unemployment relief works); the other is the salutary reminder that employment can be found only by the normal revival of industry.

Financial interests anxious to bring about better conditions and more mindful than the politicians of the dangers inherent in any conditions under which the Government, either adds to the taxation pressure or competes for funds in the money market for a purpose of doubtful permanent value will be glad of this unequivocal statement.

Protection Urged for Baby Whales

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The protection of young, immature whales is to be urged upon the governments of the world, as a result of the meeting of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, just concluded here. The Norwegian Government will be invited to institute a central bureau for the collection of statistics in the whaling industry, with a view of organizing measures on an inernational scale to prevent wasteful exploitation.

The Council's activities are confined to the northern hemisphere, a stretch from the Barentz Sea to the north, Greenland to the west and the Canary Islands to the south, but it is hoped that the measures for the protection of whales will be worldwide as the whaling industry in recent years is becoming more and more concentrated in the Antarctic.

The gathering also discussed the question of currents in the sea with special reference to the distribution of fish eggs and larvæ. Another question is the designing of suitable fishing gear which will automatically release the smaller, unmarketable fish which at present are caught and wasted in large numbers.

Christian Faith Is India's Need, Says Missionary

Dr. Stanley Jones' Book Caused Problem in South Africa to Be Solved

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Dr. Stanley Jones, missionary and author, to whose book on India Dr. Malan, Minister of the Interior in South Africa, attributes the solution of the Indian problem there, interviewed by The Christian Science Monitor representative while passing through London on his return to India from America, said: "India needs most of all a basic belief in life and in the Christian faith alone will there be found a fearless handling of the dark things of existence and a victory over them."

Nationalist development, in Dr. Jones's view, is one of which missionaries do not take direct cognizance. Their works deal with fundamental influences on the formation of character and ideals. "In India the Government gives no grants to missionaries as such," said Dr. Jones. "Schools, social institutions and reformatories receive government aid only in proportion to the actual products of their service. If indigenous associations run by Brahmins or other Hindus produce like results, similar support is forthcoming."

Two years ago the Hindus in South Africa were subjected to serious disabilities. Strong representations were made to the South African Government without result. Then some one presented Dr. Malan, the Minister of the Interior, with Dr. Jones's book. "When I had read it," Mr. Malan said afterwards, "I realized that I must give the Indians the concessions they desired." The decision was received as a great triumph for Indian nationalism and a victory for Christian practice.

SOVIETS SIGN PACT WITH AMERICAN FIRM

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet railroad commissariat have signed an agreement with the Baldwin Locomotive Company of Philadelphia, providing the company open substantial credits for the purchase of railroad equipment in America and furnish technical aid to the railroad commissariat in its new building projects.

The agreement is greeted here as indicating a resumption of commercial contacts between the Russian railroads and the American sources supplying the equipment.

Remembers Photographing Lincoln

DAVID BUTTERFIELD
Veteran Cameraman, Who in 1864 Spent Two Hours Making Studies of Lincoln at the White House.

'Thank You,' Exclaimed Lincoln After Long Ordeal Before Camera

Words of Emancipator Cherished by "Wet-Wash Photographer," Who Spent Two Hours Exposing Eight Plates in East Room of White House in 1864

Ben Perley Moore of Newbury, Mass., gave David Butterfield, a Boston photographer, a letter of introduction to Abraham Lincoln, one day in 1864. Butterfield wanted to make some portrait studies of the President. He was young in the business, but in '61 he had become apprenticed to Whipple & Black, the foremost portrait photographers of their day in Boston and, by '64 the youth had learned his trade and opened a place of his own in Washington Street, opposite the old Boylston Market. Naturally, if he could make some good studies of the President it would give him a lift in his new business; people were interested in portraits of the lanky rail splitter from Illinois, and that was before the day when people demanded pictures to look at in their newspapers, and read the news that accompanied them if there was any time left.

So Butterfield took his paraphernalia to Washington. This was a job in itself. Those were the days of the "wet-wash photographer." Dry plates had not been devised. And the camera was nothing to tuck away in your pocket; it had a tremendous bellows and an imposing tripod and was heavy, but the youthful photographer did not think much about that.

Finds Lincoln Patient

He got to Washington, presented his letter, and an appointment was made for a morning when the President would come into the East Room and allow the photographer two hours in which to work. Mr. Butterfield, who has been holding an exhibition of some of his early photographs at the Boston Public Library, does not remember that Lincoln indulged in much small talk. "But I was impressed with his reverence for spiritual things," Mr. Butterfield said, speaking of the incident which is something for a photographer to remember, nowadays. "I remember he spoke of his son Robert who had just graduated from college."

Lincoln was very patient. His lean lips moved now and then in a little smile as he complied with the photographer's anxious requests for changes in position. Only seven or eight plates were exposed. That would not take today's White House photographers two hours. "I remember," Mr. Butterfield said, "that Mr. Lincoln thanked me for coming, when I got ready to fold up my things and leave. Thanked me!"

McKinley in Regalia

In the exhibition there were other indications that Mr. Butterfield's work had taken him into contact with interesting happenings and people. A fine study of McKinley was made when McKinley was Senator from Ohio. It was during a conclave in Boston of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar. "All of them," Mr. Butterfield said, "were up in the Pierce Building, where they had hired a whole floor. McKinley was Senior Warden then of his Commandery. I had been taking group and individual pictures, and, of course, his face was familiar to me. He seemed in high good humor that day and he came over to me and said, 'Now couldn't you take some picture of me in these fine clothes?' You see, he had on his regalia and he looked very handsome. I could hardly conceal by excitement at being asked to take pictures of him; I didn't know he would be President, but he was a fine man, of fine reputation, and he had made a name for himself. He laughed and joked all through the sitting, I remember."

Among the pictures exhibited was one of the painting of Custer's Last Rally, a great painting 38 feet long, which is in the Capitol Building at Washington. "I exposed the plate 45 minutes, and it was packed in blotting paper. I remember how I raced down the corridor and down into the basement of the Capitol Building to develop it; I had special permission to take it, and I couldn't wait to find out if it had come out all right."

To Retire "Some Day"

To hear his experiences, and to look at him, would be to suppose that Mr. Butterfield had earned the right to retire from such arduous work as the kind of photography which has been extended to include scenic work and many other phases beside portraiture. But Mr. Butterfield developed a publishing business to care for the photographs he made for the use of schools and institutions, of famous colonial and other documents. In 1892 he made photographs of the Pilgrim Compact and Charter for the United States Supreme Court to show at the Columbian Exhibition, and numerous applications for copies from schools and other institutions made it apparent to him that it was in the line of public service to keep turning out such copies. And, somehow, people kept wanting copies of the portrait of the doughty old Laird of Skibo Castle, Andrew Carnegie, of Edison and Ford, Henry Cabot Lodge and Lincoln, Clarence W. Barron and Calvin Coolidge, and so the idea of any laying down of labor was kept in the remote background.

"Some day, though," Mr. Butterfield said, the day his exhibition closed, "when I can get to it, I'm going to retire from business."

INDUSTRIALISTS DISCUSS HOW TO ADD TO ACTIVITY

Economic Congress Seeks Ways and Means to Promote Employment

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Methods by which industrial activity and employment can be increased are being considered by nearly 1000 industrial leaders in the New York state-wide economic congress here. The program embraces an exhaustive stock-taking of the State's economic situation, together with a discussion of the broad lines of industrial policy to further prosperity.

The congress was called by Merwin K. Hart and James W. Gerard, the latter formerly United States Ambassador to Germany, and both of whom are members of the State Industrial Survey Commission.

"One of the reasons that has led to some unfavorable industrial symptoms in New York is neglect of public affairs by the great majority of our industrialists," Mr. Hart told the congress at its opening session.

"If this view is correct and having in mind the enormous aggregate of executive and administrative ability in the business leaders of this State, it is not unreasonable to believe that the problems, with which our industry is today collectively confronted, can be largely solved by industry itself."

Virgil Jordan, chief economist of the National Industrial Conference Board, in analyzing the present industrial trends, placed emphasis upon the evidence of conscious planning and co-operative effort toward the development of regional rather than state industrial sectionalism.

Mark Graves, state tax commissioner, criticized the practice in vogue in some states of offering total or partial exemption in order to attract industry. The policy is economically unsound, he declared.

Arctic Solitude May Soon Be Over

Network of Airways Will Soon Keep Polar Regions Lively, Says Explorer

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Men trained in arctic travel, with average equipment weighing 100 lbs. and enough dogs for hunting purposes, could live if marooned on an arctic ice pack any time from several months to several years, eventually reaching some settlement.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, explorer, thus spoke in a lecture before the Royal Geographical Society. Sporadic aerial arctic exploration, he said, is bound to be replaced within 10 or 20 years by a network of airways criss-crossing the arctic in every direction.

Living in arctic regions is a simple matter, which he had tested by traveling there over two years, living only on seals which supplied food, fuel, light, clothing and tents.

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OF

—feminine grace
—flattering color
—fashionable design

THE smart woman asks more than comfort of the new lounging costumes . . . and the Maison de Blanc answers with pajamas that are at once feminine, flattering and fashionable . . . pajamas in the comfort of which one *may* relax . . . in the lovliness of which one *must* revel.

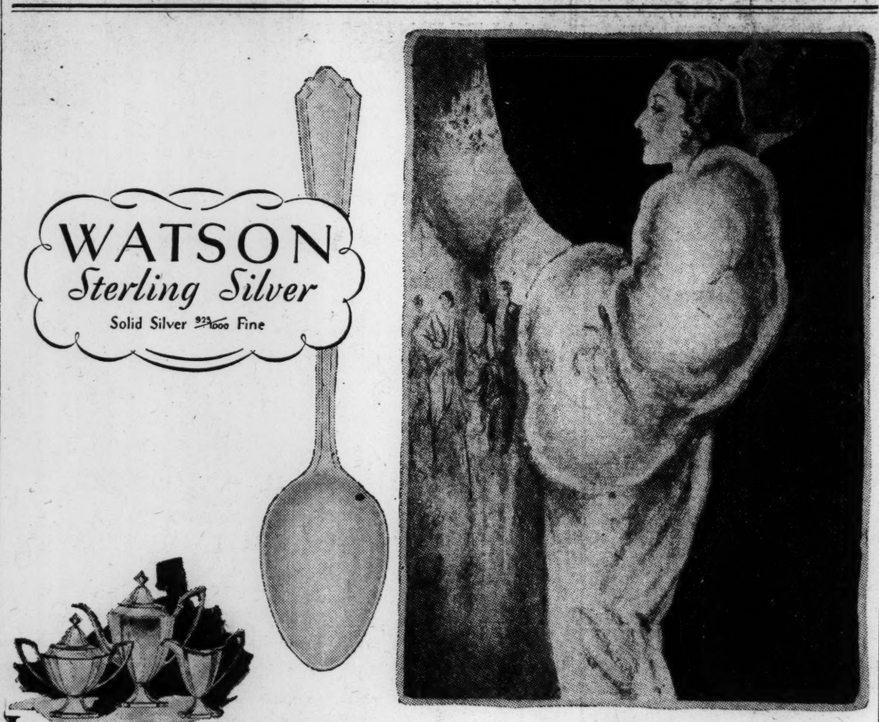
As Illustrated:

Pajama set, consisting of three pieces. Made up in crepe de chine in two tones of blue, melon or rose. Another attractive combination shows the pajamas in peach color with jade green coat.

Price $19.75

The new Spring lingerie is here in all the delicate colors, all the exquisite designs which make French lingerie from the Maison de Blanc so smart, so irresistible.

540 FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY



IMPERISHABLY BEAUTIFUL . . . Watson Sterling, purest solid silver tableware . . . exquisite designs, authentic, smart . . . to command the admiration of your most discerning guests.

In thousands of letters from hostesses here and abroad, the four patterns illustrated were selected as best typifying modern ideas of correctness and good taste.

Like many other modern hostesses and brides-to-be, you may wish to purchase out of income. We shall be pleased to assist you, making all arrangements through your favorite jeweler. Please fill out the form below and mail it to us.

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Solid Silver Exclusively

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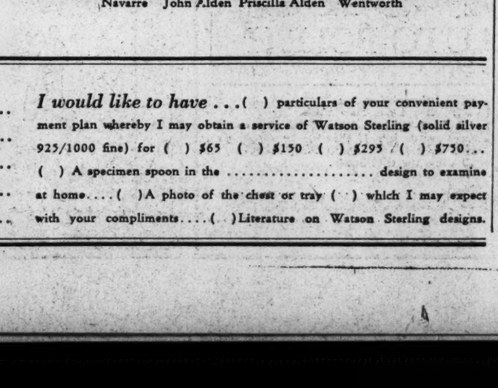
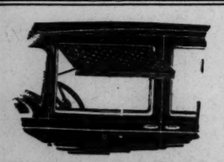
My name is.....
My address is.....
City..... State.....
My favorite jeweler is.....
His address is.....

I would like to have . . . ( ) particulars of your convenient payment plan whereby I may obtain a service of Watson Sterling (solid silver 925/1000 fine) for ( ) $65 ( ) $150 ( ) $295 ( ) $750 . . . ( ) A specimen spoon in the ..... design to examine at home . . . . ( ) A photo of the chest or tray ( ) which I may expect with your compliments . . . . ( ) Literature on Watson Sterling designs.

Guests



Navarre John Alden Priscilla Alden Wentworth



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Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

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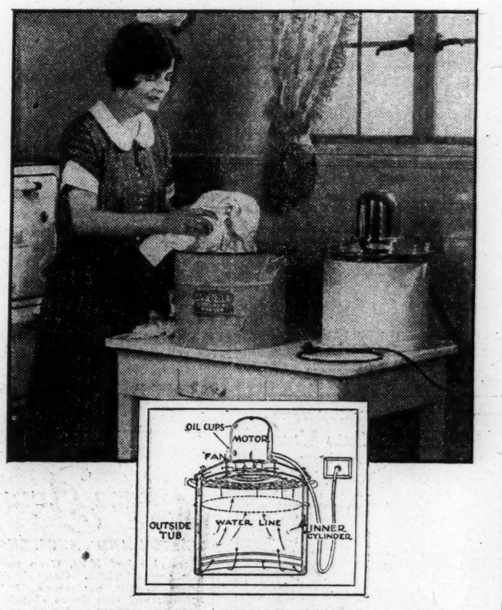
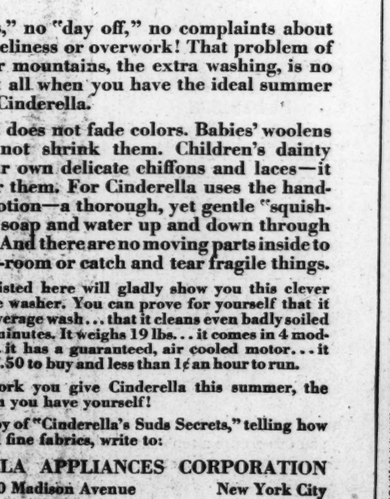
Mrs. Anna V. R. Sturdivant, Toledo, O.
Jane V. R. Sturdivant, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Hattie D. Caverly, Hinsdale, N. Y.
Mrs. Edna Holmes, Washington, D. C.
Miss Martha H. Weaver, Buffalo, N. Y.
O. E. Flaugher, Aurora, Ill.
Mrs. Wilhelmina A. Yoder, Hamlet, Ind.
Joseph Yoder, Hamlet, Ind.
Mrs. Dorothy M. Goodsall, Sydney, Australia.
Miss Lina G. Slee, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Walter A. White, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
N. Harold Cottam, Wappinger Falls.
Elisabeth A. Jenkins, Gwynedd, Pa.
Bernice C. Fernandez, South Dartmouth, Mass.

This electric "hired girl" will work all summer for 1¢ an hour





No "strikes," no "day off," no complaints about heat or loneliness or overwork! That problem of seashore or mountains, the extra washing, is no problem at all when you have the ideal summer helper—a Cinderella.

Cottons—it does not fade colors. Babies' woolens—it does not shrink them. Children's dainty frocks, your own delicate chiffons and laces—it cannot tear them. For Cinderella uses the hand-washing motion—a thorough, yet gentle "squishing" of the soap and water up and down through the fabrics. And there are no moving parts inside to take up tub-room or catch and tear fragile things.

Any dealer listed here will gladly show you this clever little portable washer. You can prove for yourself that it holds a fair average wash . . . that it cleans even badly soiled things in 15 minutes. It weighs 19 lbs. . . . it comes in 4 modern colors . . . it has a guaranteed, air cooled motor . . . it costs only $47.50 to buy and less than 1¢ an hour to run.

The more work you give Cinderella this summer, the more vacation you have yourself!

For a free copy of "Cinderella's Suds Secrets," telling how to launder all fine fabrics, write to:

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RUTLAND—Milhender Elec. Supply Co.; 143 West St.

MASSACHUSETTS
BOSTON—Voye Elec. Supply Co., 200 Congress St.; Milhender Elec. Supply Co., 617 Atlantic Ave.; Sager Elec. Supply Co., 210 Congress St., 107 Franklin; George H. Wahn Co., 69 High St.; Bigelow and Dowse Co., 229 Franklin St.; James T. Shannon Co., 275 Congress St.; American Motor Equipment Co., 842 Commonwealth.
BROCKTON—Sager Elec. Sup. Co., 276 Main St.
LYNN—Sager Elec. Supply Co., 34 Spring St.
SALEM—Sager Elec. Supply Co., 3 Central St.
SPRINGFIELD—Sager Elec. Supply Co., 349 Worthington St.; Bigelow and Dowse, 22 Franklin St.; Chas. E. Hayes & Co., 189 Taylor St.
QUINCY—Sager Elec. Sup. Co., 39 Washington St.
WORCESTER—Chain Hardware Co., 568 Main St.; Economy Elec. Co., 22 Foster St.; Sager Elec. Supply Co., 217 Commercial St.

CONNECTICUT
BRIDGEPORT—Olschan Elec. Supply Co., 147 Middle St.
DANBURY—Heymann's Department Store.
DARIEN—Wright Elec. Co.
GEORGETOWN—Georgetown Garage
GREENWICH—Greenwich Elec. Supply Co.
HARTFORD—C. S. Mersick & Co.
NEW HAVEN—C. S. Mersick & Co., 278 State St.
NORWALK—Success Welding Co.; Hennsey Elec. Co.
RIDGEFIELD—Ridgefield Garage.
STAMFORD—MarLe Co., 84 Summer St.; Allen Williams, Pacific St.; Gaum and Blan Elec. Co.

NEW YORK
ALBANY—Whitney's Department Store.
AMSTERDAM—Feldman Bros., 89 East Main St.
BUFFALO—Falls Equipment Co., 392 Elm St.; McCarthy Bros. & Ford, 75 W. Mohawk St.
CASTLETON-ON-HUDSON—Schodack Light & Power Company.
CORNING—Breitinstein, George P., 38 E. First St.
DOBBS FERRY—Dankner, J., Main St.
ELMHURST—Doran Bros., 92 Roosevelt Ave.
FLORAL PARK—Joseph Best, 151 Jericho Turnpike; Romann, John F., 265 Jericho Turnpike.
FREEPORT—Charles F. Fritz, 67 W. Merrick Rd.
GLEN COVE—Steel.
GREAT NECK—Gregory, Louis J., 34 Middleneck Road.
HEMPSTEAD—Long Island Lighting Co., 82 Main St.
HERKIMER—H. G. Munger & Company.
JAMAICA—Sheehan Corp., W. H., 153-07 Jamaica Ave.; The Namm Store, Sutphin Blvd.
JAMESTOWN—Hake, Inc., Wm. S.
KEW GARDENS—Kew Forest Hardware Co., 8146 Lefferts Ave.
LONG ISLAND CITY—Recknagel Hardware Co., Inc., 30-29 Steinway St.
MEDINA—Bert G. Miller.
MASPETH—Maspeth Elec. & Gift Shop, 69-27 Grand St.
MERRICK—Merrick Music Shop, Merrick Ave.
NEW ROCHELLE—Library's, 200 North Ave.
NYACK—Electromotive Equipment Co., 89 Main St.; Phillips & Ibsen, 69 South Broadway.
PELHAM—Service Radio & Electric.
PLEASANTVILLE—Marshall Hardware Co.
POUGHKEEPSIE—Central Hudson Gas & Elec., 50 Market St.
RYE—K. Seymour, 12 Purdy Ave.
SPRING VALLEY—Van Linda, R., opp. Erie R. R. Station.
SUFFERN—Williams Elec. Shop, 2 Lafayette Ave.
TROY—H. H. Henry; Peerless Prod. Co.; Trojan Hardware Co.; Troy Elec. Co., River St.
TUCKAHOE—Conway, Joseph, 94 Main St.
TUXEDO—Oram and Barnes, Tuxedo Park.
UTICA—M. E. Hooks Co.; Wicks Hughes Sales Corp., 224 Genesee St.
WHITE PLAINS—Star Elec. Co., Cor. Martine and Grove Sts.
YONKERS—Geo. W. Bradley, 244 Nepperham
NEW YORK CITY—New York Edison Co. (All Showrooms); Balsinger Elec. Co., Inc., 95 Chambers St.; Brenkman Elec. Co., 667 W. 181st St.; Bronx Electric Co., 610 Melrose Ave.; R. K. Carter & Co., 66 Reade St.; B. Eichwald & Co., 51 E. 42nd St.; Allen Fairchild, 1194 Madison Ave.; Fishbach & Moore, 226 E. 41st St.; Fordham Furniture Co., 2486 Webster Ave.; Hand-Delaney Co., Inc., 455 Seventh Ave.; Hammacher-Schlemmer & Co., 145 E. 57th St.; Home Making Center, Grand Central Palace; Jos. B. Josephson, 578 E. 161st St.; C. & H. Menzer, 105 Barclay St.; Jas. McCreery & Co., 5 W. 34th St.; Residential Lighting Co., 301 E. Fordham Road; J. Wiener, 203 Dyckman St.
BROOKLYN—R. J. Atkinson, 4 and 6 Ralph Ave.; Broadman Elec. Co., 462—87th St.; Brooklyn Edison Co., Pearl and Willoughby Sts.; Brooklyn Elec. Appliance Co., 278 Fulton St.; Fink & Schmidt, 1260 Nostrand Ave.; May & Schaff, 865 Flatbush; The Namm Stores, Fulton St., Flatbush Ave.; Ormond Co., Geo. K., 610 East 16th St. (Newkirk Place); Rutland Elec. Co., 5 Rutland Rd.

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ALL PUBLIC SERVICE SHOWROOMS
ATLANTIC CITY—Good Housekeeping Appliances Inc., 3117 Atlantic Ave.
BOUND BROOK—Smith Elec. Company.
CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE—R. L. Foster.
CRANFORD—Tuttle Brothers.
CHATHAM—Trowbridge and Atteridge.
DOVER—Sundstrom Elec., 32 North 2nd.
EAST ORANGE—R. H. Muir, Inc., Main and Prospects Sts.
EAST RUTHERFORD—North Jersey Furn. Co.
ELIZABETH—Central Jersey Appliance Co., 231 North Broad St.
HACKENSACK—Public Service Elec. & Gas Co.
HASBROUCK HEIGHTS—Hasbrouck Hardware Co., 200 Boulevard; H. E. French, Jr.
HOBOKEN—Public Service Elec. & Gas Co.
JERSEY CITY—Herter & Co., 265 Central Ave.; Public Service Elec. & Gas, Ship Ave.
MADISON—John G. McGovern, 40 Main St.
MERCHANTVILLE—John T. Plaskett, 20 S. Centre St.
MILLVILLE—Millville Elec. Co., High St.

10 High Street, Boston, Mass.
Liberty 1049
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MONTCLAIR—Public Service Elec. & Gas. Co.; 693 Bloomfield Ave.
NEWARK—L. Bamberger & Co.; Hahne & Co.; Kresge Dept. Stores, Inc., 715 Broad St.; Krich Light & Elec. Co., 560 Broad St.; Public Service Elec. & Gas. Co., 80 Park Place; Chas. F. Brown, 136 Pomona Ave.
NEW BRUNSWICK—Miller Elec. Co.; 417 George St.; Smith Elec. Company.
NUTLEY—Harold H. Kane, 349 Passaic Ave.
ORANGE—Public Service Elec. & Gas. Co., 260 Main St.
PASSAIC—Abbott's Dept. Store; McCleece, Olive M., 33 William St.
PATERSON—Public Service Gas & Elec.; Silk City Lighting Co., 97 North Main St., Meyer Brothers Dept. Store.
PEMBERTON—Jos. W. Newell, 18 E. Reynold St.
PENNS GROVE—W. J. Sipple.
PLAINFIELD—A. M. Griffen Co., 24 Somerset St.; Public Service Elec. & Gas. 108 Watchung Ave.; M. A. Gabler; J. D. Lotzeaux Lumber Co.
PLEASANTVILLE—W. W. Edwards, 1210 S. Main St.
PRINCETON—George Karch, 204 Nassau St.
RIDGEWOOD—Suburban Elec. Co., 3 Godwin
RUTHERFORD—Arthur E. Portb, 16 Glen Rd.
SOMERVILLE—Smith Elec. Co.; Hartman Hardware Company.
SCOTCH PLAINS—A. C. Campbell.
SUMMIT—Flood and Jones, 32 Beechwood.
TRENTON—Burns Appliances Stores, 7 N. Montgomery.
UNION CITY—Herter & Co., 996 Bergenline Ave.
WESTFIELD—Mr. E. F. Jacob, 12 Elm St.; Harry Taylor; Tuttle Brothers.
WEST NEW YORK—Roth Seuferling, 640-42 Bergenline Ave.; Public Service Elec. & Gas Co.
WEST ORANGE—Van Wart, A. C., 304 Main St.

PENNSYLVANIA
ALLENTOWN—Wasser Shops, 222 N. 8th St.
ARDMORE—Penman J. Wood, 53 E. Lancaster Ave.; Franklin Miller, 24 W. Lancaster Ave.
ASHLAND—McConnell & Brother.
BETHLEHEM—Krause Hardware Co.; J. S., 59-61 W. Broad St.; M. G. Harmony, 518 Main St.
BLOOMSBURG—Beer's Elec. Co., E. R.
CAMPBELLTOWN—Lineaweaver, H. S.
CATASAUQUA—Leidy Elec. Co.
CLEARFIELD—Elec. Supply Co., Inc.
CHESTER—Chester Light & Supply Co.; 801 Edgmont Ave.; Ward Co., H. H., 4th & Engle Sts.
COATESVILLE—Pownall Hardware Co.
DANVILLE—H. L. Coira.
EASTON—Laubach's Dept. Store.
EAST BRADY—George L. Reiger.
EAST LANSDOWNE—Reliance Elec. Co.; 121 Penn Blvd.
FORTY FORT—Garrahan & Son, John H.; 10 Welles St.
GETTYSBURG—Live Wire Elec. Co.; 106 Baltimore St.
HARRISBURG—Pomeroy's, Inc., 4th & Market Sts.
HARTSVILLE—Dare, Mrs. Wm. H.
KINGSTON—Schmaltz, E. F., 215 Wyoming Ave.
LANCASTER—Groff, A. S., 137 E. King St.; Meadows Washer Shop, 353 W. King St.
LANSDOWNE—Dawson, C. Walter, 110 W. Drexel Ave.; Donovan & Barrow, 21 N. Lansdowne Ave.
LEWISBURG—J. E. Stover & Co.
LEWISTOWN—L. C. Bailey
MILLERSVILLE—Eshbach, H. H.
MIFFLINBURG—Mifflinburg Hardware Co.
NEWPORT—Stanley H. Fickes.
NORTHAMPTON—Miller Hardware Co.
QUAKERTOWN—E. T. Ritter.
READING—Arrowhead Elec. Co., 7. N. 8th St.; Pomeroy's, Inc.; Miller, W. O., 224 N. 9th St.; Universal Lighting Fixture Co.
RENOVO—McFarland, H. F.
RED LION—Kinard, Mr. I. G. F.
ROYERSFORD—H. H. Schurr, 122 S. Third Ave.
SCRANTON—Cleland-Simpson Co.; Domestic Supplies Co., 613 Lackawanna Ave.; O'Hara, Jos. F., 1400 N. Washington Ave.; Williams, John R., 308 Adams Ave.; Zuern Plumbing & Heating Co.
SHAMOKIN—Zuern Plumbing & Heating; Jones Hardware Co.
SHENANDOAH—Frey Elec. Co.
TAMAQUA—Kreppel & Mantz; Seltzer & Sons.
VERONA—E. N. Miller & Co., 615 E. Railroad Avenue.
WILKES BARRE—Pomeroy's, Inc.; 2 Public Square; White Hardware Co., E. Market and Washington Sts.; American Auto Accessories Stores, 37 W. Market St.
WEST CHESTER—W. J. Kaufman, 15 W. Gay St.
WAYNESBURG—Edgar C. Gordon.
YORK—Silent Automatic Oil Burner Co.; 151 N. George St.
PHILADELPHIA—(Department Stores) John Wanamaker; Strawbridge & Clothier; Gimbel Brothers; Lit Brothers; N. Snellenburg & Co.; A. & L. Elec. Shop, 1737 W. Columbia Ave.; Bahner & Godkin, 620 N. 34th St.; Bell & Thomas, Inc., 1129 Race St.; Darrow & Co., G. P., 5632 Germantown Ave., Germantown; East Falls Elec. Co., 3743 Midvale Ave., East Falls; Eckstein, Herman, 1724 Samson St.; Fleck Brothers, 52nd & Walnut Sts.; Ford Distr. Co., D. H., 717 S. 52nd St.; Keim Supply Co., 1824-26 Market St.; Kline Kerter & Sheppard Co., 4869 Frankford Ave.; Killian, Wm. A., 5450 Germantown Ave., Langan Elec. Co., H. M., 5002 Willows Ave.; Miller, J. Franklin, 1720 Chestnut St.; Myer & Levis, Inc., 71 W. Chelten Ave., Germantown; Ripplet Co., 207 Old York Rd., Jenkintown; Schmidt, Herman K., 4510 Lancaster Ave., Starr & Moss Appliance Co., 3630 Germantown Ave.; Stern & Company, 712 Market St.; Tioga Elec. Shop, 17th & Erie Sts.; Walker & Kepler, 531 Chestnut St.
PITTSBURGH—(Department Stores) Joseph Horn Co.; Kaufmann's; Rosenbaum Co.; Hepner Radio & Elec. Co., 1711 Murray Ave. (Squirrel Hill); Graft Brothers, 5012 Penn Ave. (E. E.); McCullough & Whitfield, 910 Wood St. (Wilkinsburg).

DELAWARE
WILMINGTON—Delaware Power & Light Co.; 834 Market St.

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CONSOLIDATED GAS & ELECTRIC CO., Annapolis, Baltimore, Havre de Grace.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Edward R. Bateman; 2928—14th St. (N. W.)

Fox Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
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Atlantic 3838

UNIONIST WIN IN NORTH IRISH VOTING AWAITED

Though Addition of 15,000 Women to Franchise Leaves Issue in Doubt

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELFAST—In the coming general elections in Northern Ireland, which are to be held before the end of May, the various new factors which will be in operation tend to obscure the issue and make it impossible to attempt any forecast of results.

In the first place, as in Great Britain, this will be the first general election in which all women of 21 years of age and upward have been able to exercise the franchise. Taking the lists of voters for all Northern Ireland women have a majority of slightly over 15,000. In some constituencies, notably the city of Derry, they completely swamp the male voters. Only in Fermanagh are they in a minority.

The second factor that makes for uncertainty is that the election will be conducted under an entirely different system from that which has been in force during the eight years that the Northern Ireland state has been in existence. The Government, fleeming proportional representation unpopular and inefficient, has abolished it and has passed a measure creating 48 single-member constituencies in which the straight, old-fashioned method of voting will be used. It is believed that the Unionists will win a majority of these seats, but with the women's vote and acute controversies in the Unionist ranks on the questions of education and the liquor traffic, even the party leaders will not venture to predict the result with decision.

The controversy about education is perhaps the most dangerous from Lord Craigavon's point of view. In 1923 the educational system of Northern Ireland was recast. Clerical management of primary schools was replaced by public control, and it was admitted generally that the change was for the better. But during recent months a section of the Protestant clergy, backed by the Orange order, have raised the cry of "the Bible in the schools." They assert that in some districts where Roman Catholics are in a majority it will be possible for the local committees to introduce Roman Catholicism into the schools.

Strong pressure is being brought to bear on Lord Craigavon to grant the clerical demand for what is in effect a reversion to the old state of affairs. So far he has resisted that pressure.

Chicago Protests Great Lakes Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The city of Chicago asked the Supreme Court on April 15 for permission to intervene as a defendant in the Lake Michigan diversion cases and promptly had its claim opposed by six of the Great Lakes states which protested that the city was too late to be entitled to consideration in the controversy.

Samuel A. Ettelson, corporation counsel, who made the city's motion, said that not until recently had the question of diverting water from Lake Michigan become of importance to the city. The State of Wisconsin had declared its intention of requiring the Chicago sanitary district to discharge sewage into the lake, he said.

The complaining states, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, said the record before the court and in the hands of special master Charles E. Hughes shows that the city "is in default by its gross and defiant failure to comply with the requirements, imposed by the Secretary of War, as a condition of the permit issued in 1925, in the matter of the installation of water meters upon its public and domestic water supply."

Hoover-Warner Dry Pledges Win Strong Support

Malden Methodists Pledge Loyalty—Signers Wear Silk Flags

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MALDEN, Mass.—Loyalty-to-the-Constitution pledges to the number of 2000, commending the efforts of President Hoover to uphold the Constitution and those of Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner to enforce the liquor laws of Massachusetts, were signed at a recent service of Centre Methodist Episcopal Church here.

Signers of the cards made their definite pledge of patriotism in these two sentences: "I give to them (President Hoover and Mr. Warner) my pledge of allegiance to the Constitution and of my loyalty to the Commonwealth. I promise that I will not be a party to any illegal purchase or sale of intoxicating liquor." Attached to each card was a small silk flag of the United States which, it was recommended, was to be worn during the day by signers of the cards.

A similar vote of confidence was taken by the Laymen's Association of the New England Conference at Melrose, Mass.

Conference Is Loyal

BANGOR, Me. (AP)—Resolutions affirming loyalty to the Eighteenth Amendment and favoring strict observance of the Sabbath were adopted by the one hundred and fifth annual session of the Maine Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in its closing session here. Another resolution "deplored" compulsory military training.

Foreign Ships Hit in Chinese Revolt

SHANGHAI (AP)—Traffic on a stretch of the upper Yangtze River hundreds of miles long has been disrupted by the Wuhan rebels' fight against loyal Nankingese who have attacked them in both front and rear.

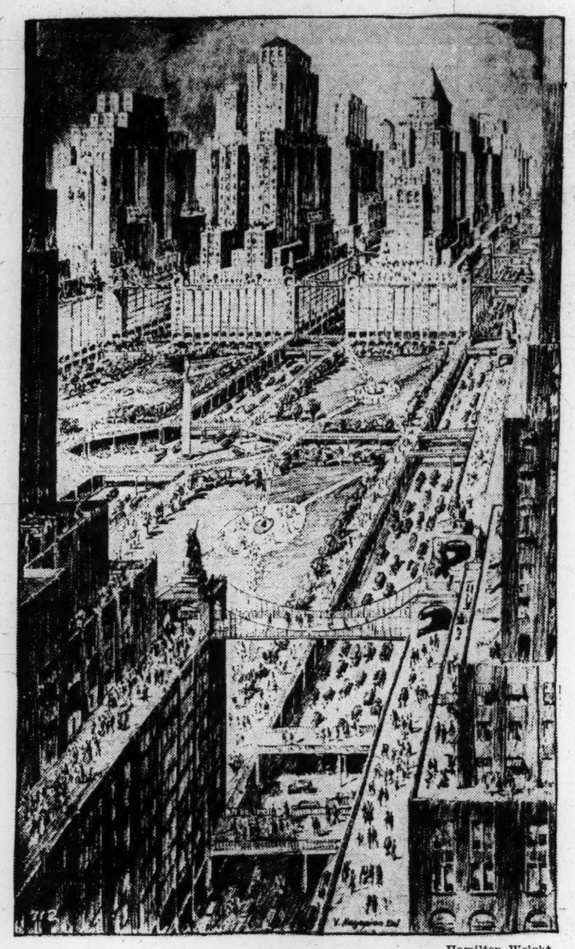
The little shipping still plowing the river has been raked with machine gun fire, and heavy field guns are trained on the stream at some points. Commercial boats are not going above Hankow.

The U. S. S. gunboat Oahu was subjected to heavy fire above Chang, Hupeh Province, but was not damaged. Previously the British gunboat Terne had been fired on and three British sailors wounded.

At least 20,000 soldiers were congregated on the north bank of the Yangtze between Shasi and Wanhsien, while large numbers of Wuhan troops were attempting to cross the river at Shasi and enter Hunan. Nanking government gunboats along the river were aiding their land forces. It was not determined which faction was responsible for the firing at other ships.

One American was slain, and another injured American made his way to Shanghai as Chinese internal strife flared.

When Parks and Streets Take to Stilts



Hamilton Wright

An Architect's Concept of New York City in 20 Years.

Aerial Metropolis of Future Pictured at Architects' Show

Polychrome Model Skyscraper and Beehive Airport Are Features of Exposition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Large cities of the future will be chiefly aerial institutions, residents of which may pass their entire time many stories above the earth in an atmosphere free from smoke, soot or other impurities, according to the views of prominent architects expressed in exhibits at the Architectural and Allied Arts Exposition, which has just opened in Grand Central Palace.

These modernistic municipalities which, many architects believe, will be actually in existence within half a century, will not only include extensive modifications to cope with enormous increase in population, but ingenious provisions for general airplane travel.

In addition to the fringe of piers, wharf buildings and warehouses which occupies water-front areas of large cities, there will be erected, at a higher level, a system of landing platforms for airplanes which will accommodate small individually owned aircraft and "jitney" airplanes to be used for transporting mail from near-by airports.

System of Aerial Terraces

The skyscraper systems in which citizens of the future will carry on their work, or, perhaps, even reside, would be surrounded by terraces resulting from the use of architectural set-backs at uniform heights. In this way a series of promenades would be worked out many levels above the ground.

Restaurants and stores would be established on the various levels and, by the use of bridges between upper stories of buildings, the pedestrian might travel from his apartment hotel dwelling to his office and back, do his noon-day shopping or patronize his favorite tea room without once descending to the ground level.

To reduce the congestion of pedestrian and vehicular traffic at the street level, the architect proposes to establish elevated sidewalks on second-story levels for pedestrian use generally. Vehicles would have the exclusive use of the streets and automobiles would be parked in subways beneath the buildings.

Electricity for Heating

Since electricity will be used exclusively for heating the city of the future, instead of bare stretches of tarred roofs and chimney pots there will be extensive roof gardens, beautifully landscaped, with terraced effects and many outdoor recreational features.

And color schemes will not be confined to the blooms in the flower pots, for the modern architect urges a wide use of color in the buildings themselves, particularly through the use of many-colored tiles. Among the unusual exhibits at the exposition is a polychrome model of a 55-story skyscraper suggesting a color treatment for tall buildings.

An interesting project in original airport design is that for a beehive airport exhibited by Francis Keally. From the mound-like center of the airport rises a structure 850 feet in height. The sides of the air port provide slopes up which arriving planes would glide and from which departing planes would take off. Beneath the central structure are terminal facilities of transcontinental railroads, subways, street car and bus lines.

Award of Medals

A feature of the opening was the award of medals, which were as follows:

Gold medal of honor in architecture—William Pope Barney of Davis, Dunlap and Barney, Philadelphia, for the American Bank and Trust Building in Philadelphia.

Silver medal of honor in architecture—Albert Kahn of Detroit, for the Fisher Building in Detroit.

Silver medal for domestic architecture—Frank J. Forster of New York for homes for Charles W. Dunn, South Norwalk, Conn.; James H. Bailey, New Canaan, Conn., and Raymond F. Kilthau, Great Beck, L. I.

Honorable mention in architecture—Roger H. Bullard for "Rynwood," the Samuel A. Salvage estate at Glenhead, L. I.

Gold medal in painting—Eugene Savage, for his decorations for the Elks Memorial in Chicago. (This award was made for three ceiling panels at the present exhibition and for wall panels shown by Mr. Savage at the Architectural Exhibition two years ago).

Gold medal in sculpture—Eulric H. Ellerhusen of New York for sculptures for the University of Chicago Chapel and Christ Church at Cranbrook Foundation, near Detroit.

Gold medal of honor for landscape architecture—Ruth Dean, for three gardens at Grosse Pointe, Mich.

The Birch Burdett Long Memorial prize—Chester B. Price, for his drawings for the Encyclopædia Britannica depicting restorations of various classical architecture.

Avery Prize for small sculpture—Edmond R. Amateis, for his figure "Summer." No award was made by the committee on crafts, since the committee found that the most distinguished crafts work was that exhibited by its own members.

New York Sees Gig Jefferson Rode In

NEW YORK—The one-horse gig in which Thomas Jefferson drove from Monticello to Philadelphia to write the Declaration of Independence has just passed through the streets of New York as a feature of Jefferson's 183d anniversary observance here.

A company of 50 Monticello Guards, in their picturesque Colonial uniforms, marched beside the historic relic and participated in the unveiling of a tablet at the corner of Maiden Lane and William Street, to mark the site where Jefferson lived when he was the country's first Secretary of State.

The guards came here from Charottesville, Va., near which Jefferson's Monticello, home is preserved as a national shrine. They participated in a ceremony at the City Hall and at the Metropolitan Opera House.

MEXICO "SOLD" ON EDUCATION, OFFICIAL SAYS

Tunes Each School to Need of Community—Illiteracy Cut 13 Per Cent

Mexico's more than 16,000 little rural schoolhouses, the corner stone of a new educational program, are definitely rehabilitating the masses of her people and laying the foundation of a better understanding between them and citizens of the United States, according to Moises Saenz, Mexican Undersecretary of Education.

Señor Saenz spoke in Boston under the auspices of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America, at whose invitation he is making a brief tour of the United States, speaking 30 times in 10 cities. Willis J. Abbot, contributing editor of The Christian Science Monitor, a member of the committee, introduced the speaker.

Illiteracy Reduced

Measuring statistically Mexico's recent educational advance, Señor Saenz showed illiteracy now reduced to 62 per cent, while in 1920 it ranged around 75 per cent.

The Mexican states, he said, are spending on an average of 33 per cent of their budgets for education, with several as high as 50 per cent. The last four years, he added, have seen the establishment of eight large agricultural schools, and the bringing into the schools of 300,000 more children and 200,000 adults.

"The greatest progress, however," he continued, "has been made not so much in numbers as in the attitude of the whole Nation toward education. Enthusiasm for schools is the predominant note; the eagerness of the people for education becomes almost pathetic."

"House of the People"

Señor Saenz explained the new philosophy of Mexico's rural education as the synchronizing of each individual school to the definite needs of its community. Each little school, he said, becomes "The House of the People," a community center which deals not so much with the formal knowledge of the "three R's" as with all things conducive to improvement of community life.

Hubert C. Herring, director of the seminar held annually in Mexico by the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America, announced that the seminar will run during July and August despite recent disturbances there. He stressed the need of such a group to spread the message of Mexican culture throughout the United States.

Ernest Gruening, recognized authority on Mexico and a member of the committee, said that the United States' relations with Mexico will provide "the acid test of how this country can get along with other peoples in this day of closer cooperation among nations."

Money Borrowed Must Be Paid Back, Farmers Reminded

Discreet Lending, Not New Laws, Held Solution of Farm Problem by Banker

EDGEWATER GULF, Miss. (AP)—The executive council of the American Bankers Association was told here that farm relief problems will be solved by the farmers, bankers and educational associations rather than by national legislation.

"And it will be those factors in their own localities that will handle the problems satisfactorily," Burton M. Smith of North Lake, Wis., chairman of the agricultural committee of the association, said.

"The farmer must help himself through increased efficiency and business methods," said Mr. Smith, "and the bankers must become 'farm minded'; they can do this by studying farm aid and practical farm methods through their state agricultural colleges and other farm educational institutions.

"Banks are making loans to competent farmers," he continued, "but there are some localities where land values have been inflated beyond reason."

Dean H. L. Russell, Madison, Wis., chairman of the advisory council of the bankers' association, declared that "farmers must be reminded that money borrowed must be paid back." Dean Russell warned against overborrowing.

EXPLORERS OPEN CLUB

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Explorers' Club has just opened its new $500,000 club house, an eight-story building, at 544 Cathedral Parkway. The club was formed in 1894 as the Arctic Club, by survivors of the exploring vessel Miranda, wrecked off Greenland.

CALLES MOVES TO BOTTLE UP SONORA REBELS

Mexican Federal Forces Reported Closing In From Four Directions

MEXICO CITY (AP)—General Plutarco Elias Calles has ordered General Juan Almazan to leave Chihuahua and with 5000 picked troops make his way into Sonora through Pulpito pass to attack the west coast rebel army in its rear.

In a message to President Portes Gil, General Calles expressed the opinion that General Almazan with 5000 men would be able to "annihilate" remaining rebel contingents in Sonora.

General Calles' order came after flight into southern Sonora of the last rebel troops from San Blas, northern Sinaloa. There they had intrenched themselves apparently for a fight. They burned a big bridge across the Rio Fuerte behind them, and tore up the Southern Pacific rail line as they fled.

This damage to the rail line and the necessity of rest for his troops made it apparent to the federal generalissimo that progress for the present along the west coast would be slow and arduous.

Prompt action by General Almazan would have the effect of cutting off retreat across the international frontier into the United States.

Even precipitate rebel flight northward through Sonora would be halted near Guaymas, west coast port, it was believed. The federal gunboat Progreso was reported stationed there with its guns trained on Empalme, railway junction, just outside the city and could wreak heavy damage should rebel troop trains attempt to run the gantlet of its fire.

Thus with federal attack impending at four points, from Sinaloa on the south, the Progreso on the west, federal troops at Naco on the north, and the army of General Almazan at Pulpito Pass a dubious prospect seemed to face remaining rebel contingents in Sonora.

Their number, known to have been greatly reduced by desertion and demoralization, is uncertain.

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PACIFIC COAST LUMBER TRADE TURNS TO EAST

Intercoastal Traffic Given New Impetus by Shift in Selling Methods

With the sale by the United States Shipping Board of three freighters to a Boston lumber concern for use in the intercoastal lumber trade, and the donation by a group of West Coast lumber interests to the Government of lumber for the historic old frigate Constitution, now being rehabilitated at the Charlestown Navy Yard, new interest is centered on the West Coast fir and hemlock industry.

Opening of the Panama Canal revolutionized the distribution of West Coast lumber. Little of this type of timber was used on the Atlantic seacoast, as the output was absorbed by California, other Pacific coast states, the west coast of South America, Japan, China and similar markets, and the Rocky Mountain section of the country, with the middle western states and Prairie section of Canada. Then came the Panama Canal, since which time there has been a great increase in the quantity of lumber produced on the West Coast and a subsequent expansion of outlets for the larger production.

Selling methods of West Coast lumber have radically changed with development of a substantial business on the Atlantic seaboard. Prior to establishment of this east coast market, many foreign countries taking lumber from the West Coast, had tariffs or other barriers, to provide as much work as possible for local labor, say lumber men here. As a result, much of the lumber exported went out in the form of large squares and timbers, which were resawed and manufactured by the receiving countries. The preparation of these squares left smaller lumber or "side cut" that found a ready market in California.

Hence, when the Atlantic coast market became a factor in the distribution of West Coast timber, and called for small sizes and certain amounts in each width and length, and in parcels of 25,000 to 30,000 feet each, the West Coast mills were not interested for a time. But a long period of education for the West Coast sawmill and the wholesaler and retailer of the East has helped to equalize the differences in the methods of selling lumber. Full shiploads of lumber are being shipped to the Atlantic coast, and the eastern retailer can buy as small a lot as 15,000 feet and have in it just what he specifies.

The lumber industry has not escaped the trend toward mergers, consolidations and combines. The latest development in the handling of West Coast lumber is the grouping of various mills which are producing lumber, arranging transportation and selling their lumber on a delivered basis.

Youth Migrates to View World at Close Range

(Continued from Page 1)

United States and Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary and Switzerland. Negotiations are pending for similar arrangements with the students of Austria and Spain.

The American Field Service Fellowship for French Universities was established shortly after the World War. This fellowship was established "to provide an enduring memorial to the 127 field service men who gave their all to the cause and to perpetuate among future generations the mutual understanding and fraternity which marked their relations during the war."

60,000 Have Studied Abroad

It would be impossible to enumerate in this space the scholarships for foreign study that have been established within the last few years. The Confederation Internationale des Etudiants is made up of the student unions of 26 European countries, and includes, also, the National Student Federation of America.

Nearly 1500 foreign students are now studying in the United States. Just recently 137 Chinese students arrived in this country, nearly half of them representing Boxer indemnity scholarships. It is estimated that there are at least 1000 American students enrolled in European universities.

Moreover, practically 60,000 students have left their own lands to study in the academic institutions of foreign countries. Half of these are resident in such student centers as Paris, Prague, Vienna, London, Berlin, Munich, Tokyo and New York.

Mason F. Ford of Buenos Aires, Assistant United States Trade Commissioner, has announced that a reciprocal exchange of students between North and South America is to be initiated in the near future. One of the first projects to be undertaken calls for the sending of 300 Princeton University students to Argentina for a three months' study tour, with the understanding that a return visit of Argentine students will follow.

There have been within recent months occasional student tours to the University of Mexico. A United States student exhibit was recently shown at Buenos Aires, Argentina. The schools represented were the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Michigan, the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh and the University of Oregon.

Students From South Africa

Thus far these references to student exchanges has not taken into account those additional thousands of students who are crossing and recrossing the oceans of the world at different intervals throughout the year. For example, 39 students from South Africa arrived in New York in January for a four weeks' visit in the United States and Canada, under the direction of the National Student Federation.

Such projects as "the Floating University" also add to this common student knowledge of other races and nations. The second "Floating University" started on a world cruise last November. Organized on a somewhat smaller scale the 100 students abroad will visit China, Japan, India, several European countries and Central America.

The student migration movement is also spreading into the high schools. Last year more than 125 American boys from schools all over the United States visited for two months in Denmark as the guests of the Danish people.

Older Boys' Conferences

Numerous Older Boys' Conferences are being held in various countries, and these gatherings are attended by representative high school youth. In this connection it should also be mentioned that 1100 young men and women will leave the United States this year to take up their professional labors in other countries. Of this number 174 will go to Africa, 661 to Asia and 150 to Latin America. Here, too, the leaven of world fellowship is at work.

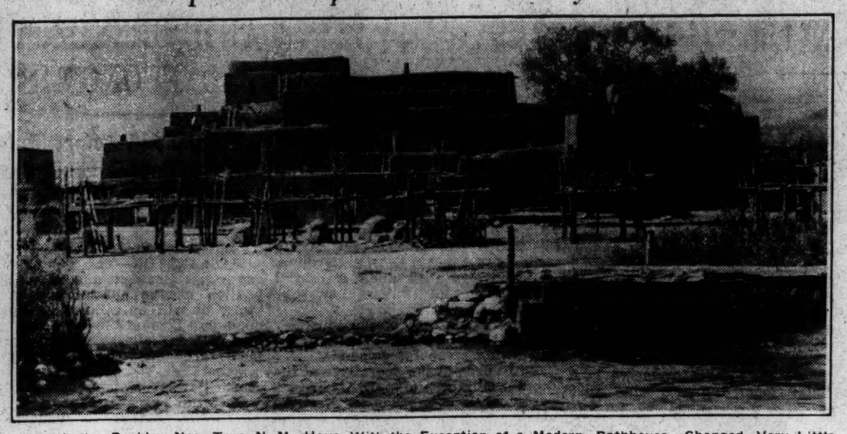
There can be no doubt but that this exchange of students is a tremendous asset to the peace of the world. "The fundamental idea behind these foreign study opportunities for American students," said Dr. Archie Palmer, assistant director of the Institute of International Education, "is to make it possible for America to broaden her horizon and to promote international good will through a better mutual understanding between the United States and foreign countries.

"That the furtherance of this ideal is being realized is clearly manifest in the activities of those who have returned after an enjoyment of these opportunities and the increasing breadth of vision and of interest in the international affairs on the part of our people generally and of our youth in particular. The same results accrue from the opportunities offered to the young intellectuals of foreign countries to come to the United States and to learn at first hand American culture and university methods."

AMERICAN GREEKS HONORED

ATHENS (AP)—Seventy thousand persons attended a performance on April 14 given in honor of American Greeks at the Athens Stadium. The program consisted of dances and the third act of Sophocles's "Antigone."

Co-operative Apartments of Early America



Ancient Indian Pueblos, Near Taos, N. M., Have, With the Exception of a Modern Bathhouse, Changed Very Little During Their History. Like Giant Mud Steps They Rise to Six Stories and House 300 Indians Each. Bread Is Still Baked in Round Mud Ovens, and Jerked Beef Dries in the Sun. Women Run Up and Down the Outdoor Ladders.

Old Taos and Its Famed Pueblo Unspoiled in Midst of 'Progress'

With Railroads, Beet Factory and an Indian Bathhouse, the Historic City of Kit Carson Yet Keeps Its Architecture and Holds Its Artists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Santa Fe, N. M.

DESPITE the extension of railroads from three directions, the famous Taos pueblo remains impregnable. The latest railroad to approach Taos is the extension of the San Luis Western, which filed incorporation papers here to build the line from Jarosa, Colorado, to Questa, New Mexico, connecting with the Denver & Rio Grande. This railroad extension will open up one of the richest irrigated territories in the West.

The new railroad will come within 28 miles of Taos on the north, while the two other railroad terminals to the south and east are about 35 miles away. Taos, famous the world over as one of the most beautiful pueblos, and the center of an art colony, still remains aloof in the mountains. This pleases the artists who treasure its seclusion, and even the many tourists who feel they have discovered the old West after traveling 80 miles from Santa Fe to see it; but there are merchants and farmers in the valley who would welcome the puff of an engine to haul their freight and carry their crops to distant markets.

Taos, however, must still be approached over high mountains and along the narrow valley of the Rio Grande by motor, by horseback with long pack train following, or in the slow-moving covered wagons of the Indians and Mexicans. Yet this isolation has brought it fame and has preserved the drowsy peace of the cream-colored adobe houses around its plaza and the architectural beauty of the great twin communal houses facing each other on either side of the clear mountain stream, three miles away in the ancient Indian pueblo.

Civilization at the Door

Civilization is creeping up on Taos, however, in subtle ways. Not many years ago a certain house was pointed out to the traveler who ascended the long road into the plaza. The house was in no way astonishing, but the guide explained, "Well, that house has a bathroom!"

The only bathroom in Taos might well give a house claim to distinction. Yet fame is fleeting. Now Taos boasts of two hotels which advertise "room and bath" and one even adds steam heat. Candles for guests and flickering kerosene lamps have vanished before the invasion of a new electric light company whose modern equipment includes oil-burning furnaces. However, each house has its own well stoop, for water pipes are still unknown.

One of the most famous residences with its half-dozen guest houses has become a de luxe dude ranch, and a handsome bronze Indian brave drives his luxurious motors, filled with sight-seers, into the wild country of Cimmaron Canon and Red River. There has even been talk of graveling and grading the road around the plaza to protect pedestrians from the mud which makes it a soup kettle during the winter.

The Indian pueblo has also been touched by progress. Time was when every brave broke the ice and jumped into the river for his morning shower. Now the Government has built a steam-heated bathhouse where not only persons but family laundry may find the luxury of warm water and soapsuds.

Mere Superficial Changes

The tourist is charged a small tax for seeing the pueblo, but he is not shown the sacred underground council chambers. Also "Blue Lake," up in the mountains, is kept inviolate for tribal ceremonies. No "palefaces" approach it. Even a visiting senatorial committee was refused admittance to the spot.

Therefore, beyond such interior innovations as plumbing and electricity the Taos region has changed but little during the last century, or the last three centuries for that matter. An architecture, gradually evolved as the most suitable for the climate, is not likely to change in a hurry.

The great apartment houses at the pueblo rise like giant mud steps to their six stories, and house 300 Indians each. Women run up and down the only stairways, the outside ladders, with that agility they have learned through numberless generations. Bread is baked in the round mud ovens and jerked beef dries in the sun. The cacique comes out upon the rooftop at sunset not only to call the faithful to prayer but to give the news of the pueblo and to announce the orders for the next day. Like a muezzin he is wrapped in a white blanket, silhouetted upon the housetop against the flaming evening sky. The scene around him has changed very little in the centuries since his people followed the eagle from the mysterious north.

Three miles away in the Mexican-American village of Taos, the county seat, there too has been little change. One-story adobe houses still circle the plaza as they did a century ago when Kit Carson made his home here between his exciting trips with government mail. The adobe plaster is smooth and cream-colored, with doors and window sills painted bright blue or red or green. Geraniums fill the sunny windows. Along the south side of the house a long portal makes a porch where one may bask in the sunshine in the winter or take a siesta in the shade in the summer. High adobe walls enclose the family patio. The cedarpost corrals are filled with cattle and horses and sheep.

Artists Have Done Their Share

The artists have done their share toward preserving this beautiful type of architecture. They have taken old adobes and made them into attractive homes and studios. The new ones follow the old lines of building. Even the Don Fernando Hotel, which boasts of "room and bath," is remodeled from a trading store and is a fine bit of architecture. Inside the lobby a massive adobe fireplace welcomes the stranger. Chandeliers are made from great iron hoops which were once the rims of solid wooden wheels, and the wooden yoke for oxteams hangs above the door. The stairway with its simple irregular wall is a thing of unexpected beauty. It leads up to guest rooms which open off the balcony. Old bells, rare pottery, soft-colored blankets and artists' pictures make the hotel a museum and art gallery as well.

A sugar beet factory 30 miles away is not likely to change the Taos which has withstood Spanish Conquistadores or the traders of the Santa Fe Trail. But it will open up 100,000 acres in the Sunshine Valley where irrigation projects have made water plentiful. It will bring more settlers to a section which was the granary of the West during the days of the Fremont expedition.

The San Luis railroad was originally constructed to serve the Costilla estates, an original Spanish land grant of 200,000 acres. A prosperous little community now stands where once the great hacienda collected tribute. The railroad extension will change the grazing country into sugar beet farms and wheat fields. It will serve to carry out the low-grade ores of the Red River and Elizabeth Town mining claims and bring them once more out of the realm of ghost cities into live mining camps.

Each generation brings its own line of progress, usually in the wake of railroads. Taos alone remains impregnable and unchanging.

BARNARD SENIOR WINS AWARD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The International Fellowship of Barnard College, a $1000 grant for graduate study abroad, has been awarded to Miss Madeline Russell, a senior in the college, according to announcement just made here. Miss Ellen A. Gavin, another senior, was elected alternate

Bottling Up Speech on Telephone Wire for Delayed Release Eliminates Echo

"Hello," Calls Expert; "Hello" Repeats Receiving End Two Seconds Later, and That, He Explains, Is How Echo in Long Distance Is Eliminated

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Delayed speech transmission, the actual bottling up of a word in a telephone wire and holding it momentarily, was demonstrated here by Sergius P. Grace, assistant vice-president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

The holding lasts only for a few hundredths of a second, long enough to permit better sound transmission. It is one of the latest developments in telephoning, a step in making Berlin and San Francisco or New York and Chicago neighbors over the phone.

Mr. Grace, standing before a gathering of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, spoke into an ordinary telephone transmitter. It connected with a near-by telephone receiver, through a long, tightly wound coil spring. This peculiar "line," he explained, carried no current, and was used to produce a demonstration slow enough for the audience to hear. In commercial use there are substituted for the spring electrical devices that operate on schedules timed to a few thousandths of a second.

"Hello," said Mr. Grace into his spiral spring telephone. Two seconds of silence ensued, and then the phone at the other end of this wire emitted the same "hello," in Mr. Grace's voice. The speed of sound through the spring wire, he explained, was one twenty-fifth as fast as sound travels through the air.

This retarding system is applied to transatlantic telephoning and to long land cables to overcome echoes that otherwise would arise during the lapse of time required for spoken words to travel so far. The time, for example, between New York and Chicago is about five one-hundredths of a second. The condition is complicated by a slow dying down of voice currents toward the end of a sound. Though the retard is too slight for the ear to notice, the highly sensitive electric wires, if not stopped from doing so, would pick up some of the speaker's words and send them back as an echo. In the New York-Chicago circuit this echo would reach him one-tenth of a second after the original sound.

That is perhaps one of the fastest echoes ever measured, nearly 2000 miles in a tenth of a second, but not too fast to interfere with conversation. It is eliminated by giving the relays which transmit the voice between the cities, a few thousandths of a second to close. After they have closed, no echo can return. Delaying the speech within the circuit gives them this time.

To do this, a "delay network" is installed at the receiving end. From this network to the ear of the listener, the voice currents are not transmitted directly, but by induction, and in this little, final induction step the delivery of speech is delayed.

THIS GOOSE LIVED 5,000,000 YEARS AGO

So Did Tapir and Hedgehog, Says University Report

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERKELEY, Calif.—Illustrative of the steady progress in tracing natural history through fossils the University of California has published a detailed report of discoveries of a goose, a California tapir, and a hedgehog dating to a period of 5,000,000 years ago.

The goose, represented by a shoulder and wing bone, and the hedgehog, represented by a tooth, were found in Fish Lake Valley, Nev. The tapir is represented by a tooth found near Santa Maria, Calif. The fragments of the hedgehog form the third known occurrence of their kind in North America, it is declared, and are of a family now confined to Africa, Europe and Asia.

BRAZILIAN NEWSPAPER SOLD

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—Correio da Manha, one of Brazil's most widely known independent newspapers, has passed into the control of Dr. Paulo Bittencourt, son of Edmundo Bittencourt, the founder.

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UNIVERSAL Resistain, one of the first stainless steels, perfected after years of experimentation, is of very superior quality—it not only retains its original bright enduring finish but also holds its keen cutting edge. As it does not stain, rust or tarnish, cleaning labor is saved. Warm soap suds keep it looking like new. Ask for it by name.

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For the man or woman who likes to do planting and cultivating. Light but strong—of specially tempered English steel, with finely finished ash handles. Set of spading fork, hoe, rake, spade, trowel and hand fork. Adults' set, illustrated.....$9.75
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Child's size (same quality) 4 pcs....$5.50

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IF YOU want to enjoy the best two or three weeks vacation this summer you *ever* had, plan now to come to Southern California. Read the following itinerary of what you may see and do here in *only seven days:* realize how much more there is to enjoy if you can remain two or three weeks! Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Kansas City, from which transcontinental trains depart, are within easy distance of many Eastern points. And, special low rate fares make the trip all the more alluring.

The trip through the romantic, historic West is not only a rest and change but a liberal education. Read through this seven day itinerary carefully.

FIRST DAY—Hollywood, Beverly Hills, swim at Santa Monica. *Night*—Hollywood Bowl Symphonies.
SECOND DAY—Sightseeing in Pasadena, San Gabriel Mission, Huntington Library. *Overnight*—Mt. Lowe.
THIRD DAY—Orange Empire trip. Riverside, San Bernardino, Redlands. *Night*—Los Angeles or Hollywood Theatres.
FOURTH DAY—Ocean sail to Catalina Island for overnight.
FIFTH DAY—Old Mexico via Santa Ana, Tia Juana and Agua Caliente, via ocean boulevard. Agua Caliente overnight.
SIXTH DAY—San Diego, San Juan Capistrano Mission, Long Beach and other beach cities en route. *Night*—Pilgrimage Play, Hollywood.
SEVENTH DAY—Santa Barbara. Swim at Montecito. Santa Barbara Mission. Ojai Valley. *Night*—Hollywood hills for view of Los Angeles illuminated.

Vary this itinerary as you please. Keep close to the beaches (270 miles of them) or get into the summer snow peaks of the High Sierra. All is at your command.

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Every diversion at its best, the itinerary tells you how and where to get the greatest enjoyment, night as well as day. Even the million dollar oil fields of Los Angeles County are a thrill. Its agricultural products alone approximate $95,000,000 annually.

Whether you are here seven days or many weeks, there need never be a dull moment——there are endless novel things to see and do. For this is a land of unending romance, mystery and adventure. The Old Missions still carry with them the echo of Spanish days. Beaches are broad and safe; to swim in the blue Pacific is an unforgettable delight.

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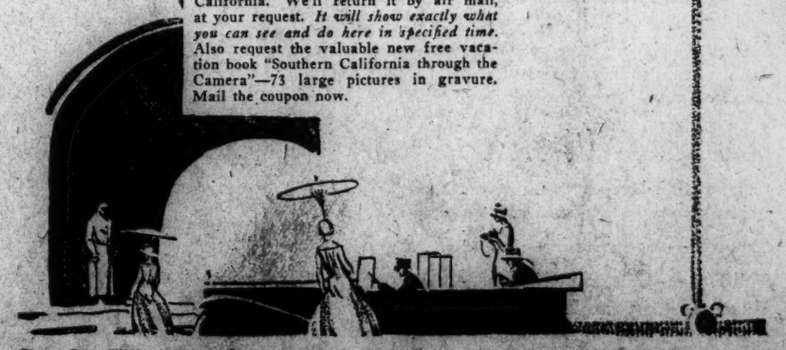
Send the coupon at once for a special one-two-three weeks itinerary in Southern California. We'll return it by air mail, at your request. *It will show exactly what you can see and do here in specified time.* Also request the valuable new free vacation book "Southern California through the Camera"—73 large pictures in gravure. Mail the coupon now.



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ARGENTINA SETS EYES ON WORLD GRAIN MARKETS

Pampas Seek 'Bread Basket' Title—Aided by Difference in Seasons

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—A definite bid for one of the first-rank positions in the world grain market is under way in Argentina, and on the vast plains of the country plans are being made for rapid expansion toward this end, the United Press has learned authoritatively.

Grain producers of the Argentine are looking ahead especially to the time when the United States, as predicted already by some of the foremost American agricultural experts, passes the stage of being self-supporting.

The expansion program, while not yet laid out in detail, is taking form rapidly, and the grain producers of Argentina are preparing for the time when they hope to hear their country referred to as "the world's bread basket."

Problems to Be Solved

There are many problems of storage, transportation and financing to be worked out before Argentina can see a clear path ahead for greatly increased production. These problems, however, are being considered seriously, for the possibilities of the country competing in the markets of the world in grain have been tasted and producers view the future as extremely promising.

Argentine producers feel that their efforts are being watched closely by such major producers as the United States, Canada and Australia. In turn, Argentina is scrutinizing the trend of agriculture in the United States.

The warning contained in the last annual report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture, that the movement from farms to cities forecasts the time not far distant when the United States will not be self-supporting in grains, did not escape Argentine producers.

Most of the country's exportable surplus in grains finds outlet in Europe and South America at present, but the tremendous possibilities of a United States market are fully understood.

Canadian Competition

Although Canada is closer to the United States, and enjoys low transportation costs and better facilities, Argentina grain men do not view Canadian competition in the American market in the future with anything akin to alarm. They point out that Europe calls for the main portion of the Canadian exportable grain surplus, and that Argentina has an opening wedge in the United States since it sells practically its entire linseed crop there.

A vivid point to be considered is the difference in seasons between crops in the northern hemisphere and those in Argentina. As spring appears in the north with crops from the previous summer depleted, Argentina is ready to put its harvest on the market.

Argentina grain men regard with only slight anxiety reports that Russia is contemplating entering grain production on its giant pre-war scale. It is felt that many years will have elapsed before Russia is back to normal in grain production.

Australia is viewed in a different light. The seasons in Australia are the same as in Argentina. Australia's distance from the world's great markets, however, is an advantage to Argentina, which today is only 18 or 20 days from Europe and the United States by fast freight steamers.

Agricultural immigration is being encouraged in Argentina. Already increases in production have been attributed to gains in immigration. The vast plains of the Argentina, most of which, years ago, were devoted almost exclusively to beef-raising, are being turned, slowly but surely, into fields of yellow grain.

Pampas Favored by Nature

Shielded on the west by the towering Andes and open on the east to the cooling trade winds of the Atlantic, this pampas country—not unlike the great western plains of the United States—offers a natural attraction of mild climate and good soil that is producing results.

The area sown to grains for the 1929 crops was approximately 3,566,100 more acres, or 8.2 per cent greater than ever before. But while production is steadily mounting, transportation and handling facilities have not kept pace.

The lack of grain elevators is one of the greatest handicaps Argentina is struggling under at present. The few elevators are located at the several large ports and are not sufficient to care for even a small part of the production.

As a result, grain-growers are forced to bag their crop immediately and ship to markets, making sales while the crop is under way. There is no chance to take advantage of favorable markets.

Meantime, agitation goes on for co-operative farm societies which would build grain elevators, and education in grain-growing is being taken up seriously.

An idea of the steady increase in Argentina's grain production is given in the following table. The figures represent tons.

Year	Corn	Wheat	Linseed
1925-26	7,100,000	5,202,062	1,907,989
1926-27	8,150,000	6,509,000	1,755,000
1927-28	7,765,000	6,500,000	2,063,000
Estimates for 1928-29:			
Wheat	8,000,000 to 8,500,000		
Corn	6,500,000 to 7,500,000		
Linseed	2,300,000 to 2,400,000		

Co-operation Urged by Presbyterians

Closer Union in United States Between Northern and Southern Bodies Recommended

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—A recommendation for closer co-operation between the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Church organizations was made in a report announced by the ad interim committee on the survey of mission fields of the United States and churches in the United States. The report will be submitted to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States at Montreat, N. C.

Satisfaction in the discovery of an accord in the doctrinal standards and methods of administration in the United Presbyterian Church and the Presbyterian Church in the United States was expressed in the joint report of the ad interim committee on closer relations with other Presbyterian bodies of the two churches.

The report declares 32 Presbyteries in the Presbyterian Church in the United States are favorable to a suggested basis of union between the two churches and eight are unfavorable, leaving 51 unreported, and that 29 Presbyteries in the United Presbyterian Church are favorable and eight unfavorable.

Whaler Brings In $2,500,000 in Oil

NEW YORK (AP)—A tramp-like whaler, her bowplates dented, docked at Staten Island April 15 after an adventurous cruise of seven months from Norway to the antarctic. She carried a cargo of 51,000 barrels of whale oil, valued at $2,500,000, and said to be the largest similar cargo ever brought to New York on one ship.

The whaler, the Sir Clark Ross, was manned by Capt. Gerald Thorskensen and a profit-sharing crew of 186 men. They left Olso, Norw., seven months ago and encountered rough weather in the Ross Sea, where Captain Thorskensen said the temperature often dropped to 45 degrees below zero. He said the ship was at one time within 500 miles of the Byrd antarctic expedition.

"Before they start home," he continued, "they'll discover just about everything down there that is to be discovered."

Although the Ross did not get closer than 500 miles of the Byrd camp, it took back to Dunedin, N. Z., 100 dogs of the expedition which had been brought to it in small boats.

MADAM RADITCH'S PAPER ENDS

ZAGREB, Croatia (AP)—The newspaper Dom, published by Madam Stefan Raditch, widow of the Croatian leader, has suspended publication. The reason given was that it was impossible to exist under the present régime which restricts the liberty of the press.

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Public Opinion in South Bends to the Side of Mill Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)

been aroused to prevent women from working all night long in textile factories. Furthermore, there are no unions in the textile industry. The unions in the skilled trades do not extend into the rapidly expanding mills. In a word, observers say, labor was just as unprepared for the present unrest as the public and the mill owners.

"I knew that a crisis would come some day," one prominent unionist observed, " but I did not expect it to come for four or five years."

Just before the present strikes, the Speaker of the South Carolina House of Representatives named a committee of five to investigate labor conditions. It was this committee which issued a preliminary report which blames the strikes on overwork. The committee was composed of Dowell Patterson, head of the State Federation of Labor, chairman; two lawyers, a farmer, and a millhand.

What Committee Learned

"The committee was named to consider the wisdom of establishing a separate department of labor. At present the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry handles state labor matters and gives most of its attention to farming. It is like the "Department of Labor and Printing," in North Carolina, which has usually devoted most of its attention to "printing."

As it works out in South Carolina, it is not the state agency, but the United States Department of Labor in its 1928 report, which sponsors the figures showing that the average wage of the men mill hands working the full 55-hour week is only $15.46, and that the women receive even less, namely $12.32.

"In our investigations we find that no labor union or labor organization is responsible for the several walkouts in the State," the committee reported.

"We will report that we find conditions deplorable in many mill villages, both as to pay and to living conditions. In some places we found families actually in need, though members of those families are working regularly. By adoption of the so-called 'efficiency system' in many mills, two men have taken the place of three, and hence one man is out of work.

"We find the whole trouble in the textile area where strikes have occurred has been brought about by putting more work on the employees than they can do. The 'stretch-out' system is not brought into play by the introduction of any improved type of machinery—the strike, we find, is in no sense a rebellion against improvement of textile machinery.

How It Works Out

"In the 'stretch-out' system it is the employee who does the stretching. To illustrate: In a cardroom in one mill five section men were employed at $23 per man per week. This force was cut to four men and the pay also cut to $17.25 per week per man. Later, this force was reduced to three and the pay was raised a little—to $20.23 per man per week.

"In a spinning room, three men did the work at 20 cents an hour. This force was cut to two men and pay was raised to 21½ cents per hour. The work of one man was dispensed with.

"In one mill six sweepers were employed on the day shift. Two were laid off, and four did the work, but there was no increase in pay for the four.

"There were three sweepers in a spinning room, the pay being $1.90 each. The force was cut to two sweepers and the pay raised to $2.05.

"In one mill the man who had formerly operated 24 looms was given 114 to care for. When running 24 looms he received $18.91. When running 114, he received $23 per week.

"We could give other instances showing what this 'stretch-out' system means. The additional work, we find, without commensurate increase in pay has brought about the protest which has taken the form of walk-outs.

"The walk-outs are the culmination of protests. The are the final weapons of defense the workers have employed."

Tennessee Silk Workers Go Out on Second Strike

ELIZABETHTON, Tenn. (AP)—For the second time within a month the rayon plants of the American Glanzstoff and American Bemberg Corporations are closed and 5500 striking employees are now idle here.

The strike originated Monday afternoon. Two thousand employees walked out in a protest over the dismissal of union workers. They were joined by a number of Bemberg workers and officials of the two plants announced a close-down.

Claim was made by F. B. Muehleader, assistant to Dr. Arthur Mothwurf, president of the mills, that the strikers entered the Bemberg plant and forced the day crew from their machines.

This was denied by William F. Kelly, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, who said the walkout was "spontaneous" in each instance. The strike was brought about, he said, by "complete disregard by plant officials of the agreement under which employees returned to work after the first strike three weeks ago."

More Mills Affected

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (AP)—A new walk-out with disorders and a call for troops has marked the textile strike situation in North Carolina, while in South Carolina a partial reconciliation of strikers has been effected.

Part of the force of the Pinckney mill at Gastonia, N. C., struck without having presented demands.

Two-thirds of the operatives of the Buffalo mills at Union, S. C., are reported back at work after a strike of several weeks in protest against an efficiency system.

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SEATTLE FLIER MAKES ALASKA WITHOUT STOP

JUNEAU, Alaska (AP)—Completing the first Seattle-Alaska non-stop flight, Pilot A. C. Eckmann of Seattle circled Juneau April 15 and brought his Lockheed-Vega seaplane down on the harbor.

ARRESTS PRIEST AND PEASANTS

MOSCOW—Eighteen kulaks or rich peasants, including the Roman Catholic priest, Koelsch, have been arrested in German colonies in the Donetz district of southeastern Russia, charged with assassinating five poor peasants and obstructing various agrarian measures of the Soviet Government. It is alleged that Koelsch incited to insurrection in his sermons. His case will be tried at Rostoff-on-Don.

HOUSE REVISION, AND CENSUS, TO AID ECONOMISTS

Well Defined Effort Under Way to Couple Labor Survey With Dual Bill

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU.

WASHINGTON—The effort to enact reapportionment and census legislation at the special session of Congress will be utilized by economists and business leaders to obtain long desired statistics on employment throughout the United States.

Robert F. Wagner (D.), Senator from New York, announced that when the census-reapportionment bill which Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.), Senator from Michigan, has prepared comes before the Senate he will offer in the form of an amendmen to it an unemployment survey proposal that he sponsored as a separate bill last Congress.

Supporting Mr. Wagner's proposal are widespread demands for authentic data on this vital phase of the industrial question from leaders of industry and government.

The Vandenberg reapportionment bill provides for automatic reapportionment after each census if Congress fails to act independently as it has done since 1920. The chief difference between the new measure and the previous bill is that the former abandons specific definition of the mathematical method to be employed in an automatic apportionment that the latter bill contained.

The new bill merely calls for the using of the "method in the last apportionment." This, according to Mr. Vandenberg, would permit the act to accommodate itself to whatever serial decisions Congress makes in actual decennial apportionments, and thus, he holds, avoid temporary definitions in permanent legislation. At the same time, Mr. Vandenberg asserts, the act would specify a concrete system at any given time.

According to Mr. Vandenberg, his bill contains a formula for apportionment that will put an end to the long-argued issue of the mathematical basis for apportionment.

The new basis of apportionment is indorsed by the following authorities: Prof. Walter F. Wilcox, Cornell; Prof. Robert E. Chaddock, Columbia; Prof. W. I. King, New York University; Prof. George Barnett, Johns Hopkins; Prof. George F. Warren, Cornell; Prof. Edwin R. Seligman, Columbia; Prof. Carroll W. Doten, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Prof. Wesley C. Mitchell, Columbia; Dr. Joseph A. Hill and Dr. William M. Steuart, Washington.

INDIANS BELIEVED TO BE CONSERVATORS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—As an aid to teaching conservation, an Indian garden has been established in the Allegany State Park by William P. Alexander, of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences.

Mr. Alexander's researches into the practices of the Iroquois show that the Indians were conservators of natural resources.

He believes that the Jerusalem artichokes, wild onions, Solomon's seal, and Indian turnip, all of which are found in the Allegany State Park, were planted there by Indians.

BUENOS AIRES SEEKS LOAN

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—The Buenos Aires provincial government is negotiating a loan of $386,000,000, according to reports here. The money would be employed in canceling all outstanding public debts.

Let's Go Calling Tonight

Dad reading. Mother sewing. The youngsters sleepily voicing the usual protests against going to bed.

The movie suggestion offered by Mother has been vetoed by Dad—so also the proposal to drop in next door for cards. Dad's slippers and arm-chair feel too comfortable. Home feels good to him.

But Mother has been in the house all day. She'd like to get out, just for the change.

Ah, the telephone!

A visit to relatives a hundred miles away will take her out, in spirit at least, and add a bit of spice to life.

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Bangor, Me.	.90	Manchester, N. H.	.35
Barnstable	.40	Old Orchard, Me.	.55
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Brattleboro, Vt.	.50	Pittsfield	.60
Camden, Me.	.80	Providence, R. I.	.35
Greenfield	.45	Rochester, N. H.	.40
Harwich	.40	Sanford, Me.	.45
Lebanon, N. H.	.60	St. Albans, Vt.	.35

These rates are for three-minute station-to-station calls. Particular person calls take regular day rates.

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Full Dress—Coat and Trousers—$80
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Young Men's Tuxedos—$50 and $55

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Tomatoes 2 Lge. Cans 31c 2 No. 2 Cans 21c
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Finast Sliced Dry Beef 3½ Oz. Bot 24c
Cranberry Sauce Ocean Spray 2 Jars 15c

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Seedless Raisins Pkg. 7c
Touraine Candies Chocolate Mints Choc. Cocoanut Milk-Nut Choc. 4 For 10c
Gulden's Mustard 8 Oz. Bot 13c
Mixed Pickles SWEET or SOUR 10 oz. Bot. 19c
Prize Bread LARGE LOAF 8c

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CO-OPERATION IN INDIA SEEN AS REGENERATIVE

Bombay Governor Speaks of Necessity of Raising Rural Masses From Debt

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—"There can be no question of the value of the co-operative movement as an instrument of national development and regeneration," declared Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor, in inaugurating the sixteenth session of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference. Sir Frederick added: "The greatest hope for the salvation of the rural masses from their crushing burden of debt rests in the growth and spread of a healthy and well-organized co-operative movement based upon the careful education and systematic training of the villagers themselves."

The co-operative movement has been making rapid strides in this country, and in this work the Bombay Presidency has been no mean contributor. In the last 10 years the number of societies in the Presidency has increased from about 2000 to well over 5000, the number of members from a little less than 200,000 to over 500,000, and the working capital from about 20,000,000 rupees to over 110,000,000 rupees. These results have been attained in spite of the acute financial stringency through which the Presidency has been passing since the inauguration of the reforms.

Sir P. C. Ray, the eminent natural scientist who was elected president of the conference, in his address, observed that co-operative credit societies furnished one of the most effective means for the improvement of the economic conditions of the vast masses of Indian people. "Whatever may be the imperfections of the co-operative movement as it had been shaped and organized by its promoters in India, it is undeniable," he says, "that it has rendered signal service to a considerable section of the poorest people of this country by reducing the rates of interest and making credits available to them. But this does not go far enough so long as the people availing themselves of financial accommodation from co-operative societies are not able to acquire habits of thrift and to diminish their indebtedness by adding to their resources by productive means."

Although the introduction of machinery into industry in western countries has had the effect of practically destroying Indian cottage industries, the Indian scientist's inquiries lead him to believe that with the adoption of vigorous measures it is still possible to resuscitate some of these industries and introduce new ones. Without some such method, he said, he did not know how relief was to be afforded to the vast mass of their rural population, who were obliged to remain idle from six to nine months in the year and needed spare time occupation."

The conference passed a number of resolutions, among them being one for the extension of the co-operative movement in areas peopled by the backward classes. The conference agreed to have a sale federation in Bombay to facilitate still further the marketing of the goods to the advantage of producers and to give effect to the recommendations of the agricultural commission with regard to the co-operative movement for sale organization and the establishment of regulated markets for crops.

Terms of Allies Are Too Strong, Germans Declare

(Continued from Page 1)

of the 62-year period during which the interallied debts run.

3. By the transfer protection clause in present arrangements German payments can be suspended at any time if the financial situation in the opinion of the transfer committee becomes precarious.

In pressing the Germans to accept in substance the figures of the allied memorandum the Allies point out that the standard of annuity under the Dawes plan, 2,500,000,000 marks, can be continued at their pleasure and is subject to increase if the index of prosperity in Germany mounts.

They say also that the settlement will improve Germany's credit position, remove the political war debt to the financial commercial field, and open the way to an early evacuation of the Rhineland. The memorandum recommended, it is understood, annuities rising in the first 37 years from 1,800,000,000 marks to 2,450,000,000 marks, and dropping then to 1,700,000,000 for the next 20 years with 900,000,000 for the twenty-first and last year thereafter.

American Issue Raised

Dr. Schacht raised the question about American army occupation costs. If these are included in the annuities and are subject to reduction, then the United States Government's assent must be obtained. The American delegation furnishes regularly a precise statement of progress made by experts to the American Embassy here, and this in turn is cabled to Washington.

It would seem that if American instructions are to be sent they would go officially to the Embassy and Embassy representative rather than to the American experts, in order to lay America's views before the experts committee in the same way other powers having a share in the reparations but without delegates on the committee will be heard. It is largely because Owen D. Young and J. P. Morgan are unofficial experts and not United States appointees that they are as free as they are in their mediations.

Germans Call Memorandum "Contribution" to Data

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Germany is more satisfied as the conference at Paris continues. The unfavorable impression caused by the creditors' memorandum has been removed by regarding it as a "contribution" to the statistical material of the conference and not as a basis of discussion, let alone an ultimatum.

Germans are glad Dr. Schacht described the Allied figures as not "acceptable, as has been reported here. On the other hand it is realized that it is better to come to terms at the present conference than to suspend the parleys. Continuation of the Dawes payments would be a prolongation of a system which, according to widespread opinion, needs revision.

Should difficulties arise in executing this plan—and such difficulties are generally expected here—this might lead to serious economic and political conflicts, it is believed in many quarters, whereas a successful conclusion to the conference would improve the economic conditions of the whole world.

Finnish Archipelago Through Which Buses Are to Run

FINLAND AND SWEDEN TO HAVE BUS SERVICE

Plan Is to Run Them Over Ice in Winter

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—Experts have now approved a plan to run a regular automobile omnibus service between Finland and Sweden over the ice in winter. Nearly the entire distance between the two countries is archipelago, with the exception of 28 kilometers, and with the help of the telephone, which has newly been laid between the two countries, the plan is held to be possible.

Between Finland and Aland traffic over the ice has taken place during several past winters. It will be recalled that in 1916 Russian troops and artillery traveled over the ice to Aland. The same winter Russian soldiers went over the ice from Aland to Sweden. In 1918 a daily caravan of exiles traveled from Finland to Aland over the ice.

DR. BUTLER REVIEWS FRIENDSHIP ADVANCE

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, director of the division of intercourse and education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in his annual report, reviewed the work of the division during the last 12 months.

Among the enterprises to further international friendship, Dr. Butler listed the completion of the library of the University of Louvain and the Municipal Library at Rheims; the visit to the United States of 14 British journalists, and the lectures given at the universities of 41 countries by visiting Carnegie professors of international relations.

MUSEUM CONTRACT LET

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The contract for the erection of the main building of the new Museum of the City of New York, to cost $1,600,000, has been let, according to Luke V. Lockwood, chairman of the building committee. The museum is to be on a site in Fifth Avenue extending from One Hundred and Third to One Hundred and Fourth Streets. The Hegeman-Harris Company got the contract.

OUTDOOR PUBLICITY TRUST IS ALLEGED

Action Taken Under Sherman and Clayton Acts

NEW YORK (AP)—Government action to dissolve the alleged trust said to control 80 to 90 per cent of the outdoor advertising in the country was brought to trial before Judge Julian Mack here on April 15.

The defendants are the General Outdoor Advertising Company, the National Outdoor Advertising Bureau, the Outdoor Advertising Association of America, Foster & Kleiser, Inc., the Foster & Kleiser Investment Company, and George Johnson, George Armsby and G. W. Kleiser.

It is the Government's contention that Foster and Kleiser divided the outdoor advertising field with the General Outdoor Advertising Company, the other defendant companies being subsidiary to one or the other of these, and that their agreement was in violation of the Sherman and Clayton Acts.

NORTH DAKOTA MAN GETS OIL LAND CASES

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Hoover has decided to name Seth W. Richardson, United States District Attorney for North Dakota, to be the Assistant Attorney-General in charge of land cases, an office now held by B. M. Parmenter of Oklahoma. This involves an office regarded as significant by the Administration in view of the new policy toward public lands.

Mr. Richardson will be called on to take charge of the inquiry into the Salt Creek, Wyo., oil fields leases which the Senate referred to the Department of Justice.

DR. CHAPMAN GETS BURROUGHS MEDAL

Honored for Popularizing Study of Birds

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The medal of the John Burroughs Memorial Association, given each year for "the best piece of nature literature in either prose or poetry," has been awarded to Dr. Frank Michler Chapman, curator of birds at the American Museum of Natural History.

Dr. Chapman was chosen as the recipient this year "because of his splendid work on ornithology," the announcement says. The book which he completed this year is on the wild life of Barro Colorado Island in Gatun Lake, Panama Canal. His friendship with John Burroughs began 10 years before Slabsides, Burroughs' rustic cabin, was built, and during his visits there Dr. Chapman received much inspiration from the author of "Wake-Robin." Mr. Chapman, the announcement declares, "has done more to popularize the study of birds than any other man in America."

Turkish Bath of Ancient Romans Discovered in Scottish Village

Evidences of Military Life in Northern Fort Found in Excavations—Unusual Size of Commandant's Residence Revealed by Experts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—Further light was recently thrown on the Roman Fort at Mumrills, near Falkirk, and on the remains of Roman military bathing establishments when Sir George Macdonald reported on the conclusions reached by A. O. Curle and himself to the Society of Antiquaries here.

Sir George Macdonald said there were sufficient indications that the site had originally been selected by Agricola in A. D. 80. The Agricolan fort had not been occupied for any length of time—perhaps for only a single winter, But its remarkable size suggested that it had been the headquarters of the officer who was in general charge of the isthmus frontier.

It seemed certain that the like honor fell to the lot of Mumrills in the second century, when the Antonine wall was built. The commandant's residence was laid out on a scale of amplitude to which no parallel had yet been found in Britain. The commandant's house had a checkered history. In the first place it had been a spacious courtyard structure of daub and wattle on a timber framework. It had been destroyed by fire, rebuilt in stone and its size considerably increased. Apparently the design proved to have been unnecessarily ambitious, for by and by the southern portion was demolished to make room for a suite of baths. All that would seem to have taken place in the first period.

With the opening of the second period, the plan of the baths was radically altered, and the southwestern portion of the house restored to its original purpose. In the third period the main innovation was the erection of an unusual apartment evidently corresponding to a modern Turkish bath. The details of the various changes were exceedingly hard to follow, and some of them could never be determined with perfect certainty. But the exploration of the bathhouse, and a smaller one, afterward discovered in the northeast corner of the fort, and in all probability intended for the use of the rank and file, had been extraordinarily illuminating.

SERVEL, INC., PROFIT

NEW YORK—Servel, Inc., reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1929, profit of $176,478 after interest charges, compared with net loss of $160,441 in the first quarter of 1928.

CROSSETT

SUPPLE TREAD and Wilber Coon's SPECIAL MEASUREMENT FOOTWEAR

Now Showing the NEW Spring Styles

CROSSETT
Supple Tread
Stylish Comfort in Every Line

263 Fittings—Sizes 1 to 11
Widths—AAAA-EEE

X-Ray Fitted—No Charge

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At Boylston Subway Station

When You Travel—Your Stockings Always Show

WHEN you step into a car or train, your stockings always show. How important it is that they are shapely and blend perfectly with your ensemble.

Hayward Hosiery is tailored to fit the foot. We carry all the new suntan shades as well as all the other popular spring colors. We offer all silk chiffon Hayward Hose at a special price of $1.25.

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Filene's
BOSTON

A run in your stocking? Just "be nonchalant" and on with the dance, BUT hereafter buy

Gotham Gold Stripe silk stockings

—for you know, no runs can pass that famous gold stripe.

For sheer and lovely dance stockings—all silk picot top chiffons with narrow French heels, $1.95 or $2.50. Other Gold Stripe silk stockings, $1.65 to $2.50

Filene's Stocking Shop—street floor

Chandler & Co.

TREMONT ST., AT WEST—ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY

Announce

The Purchase and Sale of Model Pieces from the Famous

Stein & Blaine

UPPER FIFTH AVENUE DRESSMAKERS

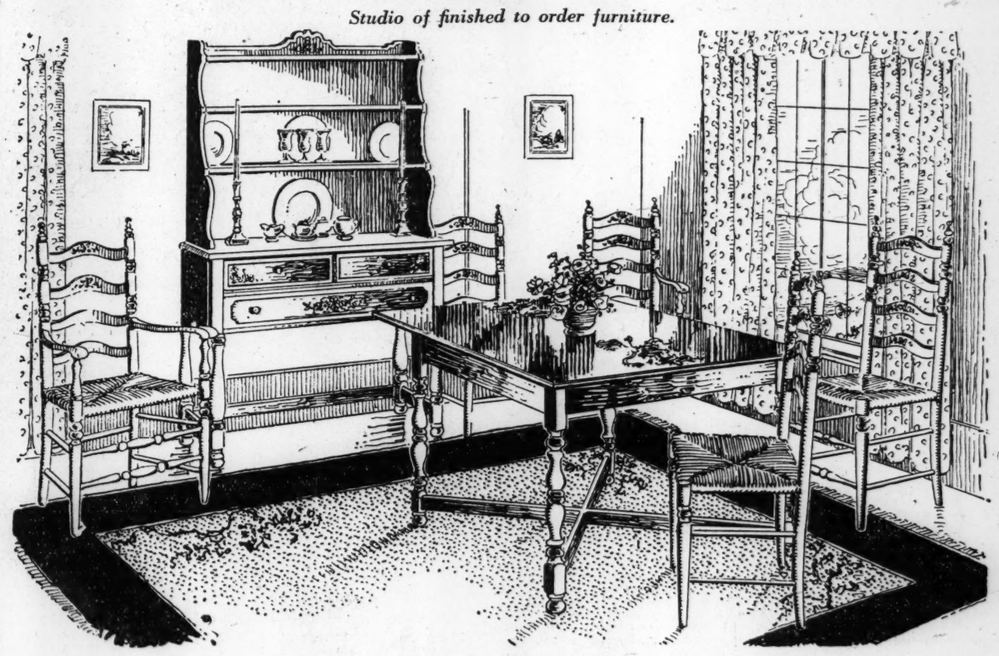
Dresses, Coats, Hats

$43,500 WORTH FOR $18,750

This great establishment is a by-word among the followers of fashion and style the world over. It is usually impossible to secure a garment from them at retail for less than 200.00 and more often the piece is 300.00, 400.00 or even 800.00. For years it has been their habit to close out their surplus to their customers in New York, but this year Chandler & Co. were privileged to buy it, so **Instead of Holding Their Clearance Sale in New York It Will Be Held in Boston.** To make this equally as important throughout the store, we have made purchases in nearly every department in the store that will be sold at equally great savings—one-third to one-half off.

LEAVENS

Studio of finished to order furniture.



Most Inviting Furniture

At Amazingly Low Prices

Almost hopeless to attempt a word picture in cold type, of Leavens delightful variety of inexpensive furniture for summer homes. Nowhere else, to our knowledge, will you see such an extensive exhibit of Early American furniture, quaint, authentic reproductions—and you may select a charming suite or individual piece "As you like it"—that is, you may select your favorite piece—unfinished—or stained in Maple, Walnut or Mahogany—or hand decorated in any color scheme you desire.

Won't You Come In At Your Earliest Opportunity?

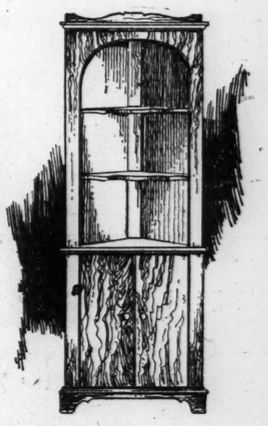
The suite illustrated, for the dining-room, or breakfast room of the summer home, suggests one of the many charming Leavens Early American reproductions—

Hand decorated on rubbed enamel to your order at these moderate prices—Welsh Dresser, $52; Rush Seat Chairs, $17.40; Arm Chair, $20.60; Extension Table, $46.80.

In Maple—Walnut, Mahogany or any other color—at these even lower prices—Welsh Dresser, $32; Rush Seat Chairs, $12; Arm Chair, $14.80; Extension Table, $28.80.

"Dolly Varden" Dressing Table

is another Leavens origination that is charming in the extreme. The illustrations give an idea of the dainty design, but you must see it to fully appreciate the unique beauty and usefulness of this delightful dressing table. Nicely made of solid birch, finished in Maple, Walnut, Mahogany or any other color for $18 (drapery extra). The bench, $7. The mirror, $10.50.



—And like all "Leavens" furniture, we will decorate to your order "As you like it."

The illustration above shows the "Dolly Varden" Dressing Table enclosed with drapery to match one's bedroom or boudoir.

The illustration on the right — open — ready for use.

Early American Corner Cupboard

How often have you wished to know where to find such a quaint Corner Cupboard as this Leavens creation. It is just the right size for Colonial summer homes—nicely made of solid birch, finished in Maple, Walnut, Mahogany or any other color, and the price only $32.40.

Why not write today for our very complete illustrated catalog of "Leavens Finished to Your Order Furniture"

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MANAGERS IN SPECIAL RACE

Yankees and Athletics Have Won Six Titles Each Under Present Pilots

AMERICAN LEAGUE CHAMPIONS

Teams	P.C.
1900—Chicago	607
1901—Chicago	610
1902—Philadelphia	610
1903—Boston	659
1904—Boston	617
1905—Philadelphia	621
1906—Chicago	616
1907—Detroit	613
1908—Detroit	588
1909—Detroit	645
1910—Philadelphia	680
1911—Philadelphia	669
1912—Boston	691
1913—Philadelphia	627
1914—Philadelphia	651
1915—Boston	669
1916—Boston	591
1917—Chicago	649
1918—Boston	595
1919—Chicago	629
1920—Cleveland	636
1921—New York	641
1922—New York	610
1923—New York	645
1924—Washington	597
1925—Washington	636
1926—New York	591
1927—New York	714
1928—New York	656

The team race in the American League which gets under way today, with the Philadelphia Athletics and New York Yankees the outstanding contenders for the title, will be no more interesting to baseball followers than the race between the two managers, Connie Mack and Miller J. Huggins, for the distinction of being the first to win seven pennants in the circuit. One or the other will probably win the title and if it is Huggins, his club will tie the world record, made by the New York Giants, from 1921 to 1924, inclusive, when they won four straight National League races.

The Yankees have pushed to the front in American League annals in recent years only. Fans, as a rule, look upon the club as one that has been a persistent monopolizer of the league races, and yet it was not until 1921 that the New Yorkers won their first pennant, 22 years after the start of the circuit. Where was the club in previous seasons? Three times before 1921 it finished in second place, twice in third, three times in fourth, three in fifth, four in sixth, one in seventh, and twice in last place. So, after all, the New York club has not been anything more than an ordinary club in the years preceding the acquisition of Ruth from the Red Sox. In 1921, Ruth's second year with the Yankees, he set up his first home-run record of 59 in a season and ever since then the Yankees have possessed an unquenchable enthusiasm for victory. The players have caught the Ruth spirit and in home runs the team has led for years.

In the last eight years the Yankees have won their six pennants. Three times in succession they won from 1921 to 1923, inclusive, only to lose out in their attempt for a fourth straight title to Washington in 1924. Now they are again afforded the opportunity of winning their fourth straight for they have won three straight for the second time. Philadelphia's record of six title victories has been made over a long period, for the Athletics won their first pennant in 1902 and never won more than two straight. Boston is tied with the two favorites with six victories but the Red Sox had many managers lead them to victory while all the Philadelphia titles were won under Connie Mack and Miller J. Huggins piloted the Yankees on the occasions of their title victories.

Next in order of winning pennants is Chicago with five, Detroit three, Washington two, Cleveland one, and the St. Louis Browns none, the only pennantless team in the major leagues. The Browns have had strong teams before this season, but always they seem to possess them at a time when some spectacular club of tremendous power is in the race.

The only pilot changes in the circuit have been made at Detroit and Washington. Stanley R. Harris went from Washington to Detroit and Walter P. Johnson took the place left vacant by Harris with the Senators. This brings back into the majors one of the most beloved of veterans and compensates, in a measure at least, for the loss of two other famous veterans, Cobb and Speaker, to the American League.

The favorites are the Yankees, who have built up a reputation for themselves that few fans care to overlook when considering pennant prospects. The Athletics, as usual, are uncertain. For three years they have been looked upon as possible conquerors of the Yankees, yet they have failed each time. This year with the help of two other contenders, Washington and St. Louis, they may be able to turn the tables on their great rivals.

The Athletics face the powerful Washington club in the opening series at Washington, while the Yankees battle the confident Boston Red Sox at the Yankee Stadium. The other two opening series are Detroit at Cleveland, Chicago at St. Louis.

GAVUZZI INCREASES LEAD

SPRINGFIELD, O. (AP)—Finishing first for the fifth consecutive day, Peter Gavuzzi of Southampton, Eng., increased his lead in elapsed time to almost a full hour Monday in C. C. Pyle's transcontinental derby. He was the first of the 30 remaining runners in the New York-Los Angeles race to complete the 43-mile distance from Columbus. His time was 6h. 28m. 15s. His elpased time advantage put him 59m. 28s. ahead of Edward Gardner, Seattle, Wash., who came in second Monday. Gardner's time for the Columbus to Springfield run was 6h. 58m. 40s. M. B. McNamara of Australia was third; John Salo, Passaic, N. J., fourth; Philip Granville, Hamilton, Ont., fifth, while M. Joyce, Cleveland, and Samuel Richman, New York, tied for sixth.

WASHINGTON GAME POSTPONED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The opening baseball game of the season, scheduled for today between Philadelphia and Washington of the American League, was postponed on account of rain. President Herbert Hoover, with Mrs. Hoover, as well as the members of the Cabinet and their wives, had planned to attend. The President was to have opened the game by throwing out the first ball. The announcement of the postponement said the game would be played Wednesday, if possible, and that the same program planned for today would be carried out.

Definite Move for Peace Made Between the A.A.U. and N.C.A.A.

Committees Representing Both Organizations Meet to Adjust Differences of Opinion—Colleges to Certify Their Competitors as Amateurs

NEW YORK (AP)—A definite move for peace between the Amateur Athletic Union and the National Collegiate Athletic Association was made at a joint meeting of committees of the two organizations here Monday.

Committees from the A. A. U. and the N. C. A. A. were appointed some time ago to meet and adjust the differences of opinion existing between the two bodies. The chief stumbling block has been the A. A. U.'s insistence that college athletes must be registered with the A. A. U.

Under provisions of a resolution passed by the A. A. U. committee, the A. A. U. in the future would be satisfied with certification of college athletes by the colleges themselves. In other words the colleges, and not the A. A. U., would certify that their competitors are amateurs and eligible for amateur competition.

Under another resolution the A. A. U. would permit the competition of an athlete, duly accredited by his college, in athletic events not sponsored by the A. A. U., provided such competition was not with or against athletes under A. A. U. suspension.

These resolutions would apply to college athletes only during actual school time. They must be approved by the annual meeting of the board of governors of the A. A. U. in November, before going into effect. The N. C. A. A. committee will report the result of the joint meeting at the annual meeting of the N. C. A. A. here next January.

The text of the two resolutions passed by the A. A. U. Committee follow:

1. "That the A. A. U. so amend its rules that amateur competition, within territorial jurisdiction of the A. A. U., by an undergraduate representing his college during term time in other than A. A. U. competition, will not subject such a competitor to discipline of the A. A. U. if it is that such competition was not with or against others under suspension by the A. A. U. and further, if it is that the college of the undergraduate is a member of the A. A. U. or of an allied body of the A. A. U., or of any group member of the A. A. U. or one certified to the A. A. U. as being of high standing by a representative college body."

2. "That the A. A. U. so amend its rules as to provide for a new evidence of qualification for competition, the same to be a certificate by the college the competitor seeks to represent as his amateur status and character and residence and further if it is that the college of the undergraduate is a member of the A. A. U. or of any group member of the A. A. U. or one certified to the A. A. U. as being of high standing by a representative college body."

The N. C. A. A. committee passed three resolutions, the first praising the "spirit" in which the A. A. U. had met the N. C. A. A.'s objections; the second, announcing that the A. A. U. committee's proposals would be transmitted to the annual convention of the N. C. A. A., and the third announcing it as the N. C. A. A.'s opinion that it would be "unwise and unnecessary for international intercollegiate competition that it should be required that there should be any so-called sanction or permit from the A. A. U., A. A. A. of Great Britain, the International Amateur Athletic Federation, or any other international federation."

Members of the N. C. A. A. committee were: Dean S. W. Beyer, Iowa State; Director W. J. Bingham, Harvard; Maj. J. L. Griffith, Chicago, "Big Ten" commissioner; Prof. C. W. Kennedy, Princeton; Prof. O. F. Long, Northwestern; Prof. G. H. Nettleton, Yale; Dean Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan; Prof. W. B. Owens, Stanford; Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Princeton; Prof. L. W. St. John, Ohio State; Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, chairman of the committee.

The A. A. U. committee members—Avery Brundage, Chicago, president of the A. A. U.; Daniel J. Ferris, secretary-treasurer, A. A. U.; Murray Hulbert, New York; J. B. MacCabe, Boston; J. L. Bingham, Denver; Gustavus T. Kirby, New York; J. T. England, Baltimore; Joseph A. Reilly, president metropolitan association; Jacob W. Stumpff, Pittsburgh; J. T. Mahoney, New York.

McCULLOUGH'S 98 LEADS THE FIELD

W. F. Hall Is Close Behind in Pinehurst 100-Target Shoot

PINEHURST, N. C.—Fifty marksmen representing 13 states opened the eleventh annual united North and South amateur target tournament at the Pinehurst Gun Club Monday morning, when the first half of the 16-yard 100-target shoot, the first event of the tournament, was completed.

The leader at the end of the day was D. H. McCullough of Charlotte, N. C., who broke 98 targets. He was three targets in front of W. F. Hall of Concord, N. C., a professional, who cannot qualify in the title shoot. Second among the amateurs, and in a tie, were S. H. Sharman of Salt Lake City, H. J. Brown of Fort Bragg, N. C.; A. C. Vanetten of Binghamton, N. Y., and C. C. Allen of Kenosha, Wis., each with 93.

A new champion will be crowned this year, as H. E. Johnson of Haines City, Fla., noted trapshooter who won last year, was unable to defend his title. The summary:

D. H. McCullough, Charlotte	98
*W. F. Hall, Concord, N. C.	95
S. H. Sharman, Salt Lake City	93
H. J. Brown, Ft. Bragg, N. C.	93
A. C. Vanetten, Binghamton, N. Y.	93
C. C. Allen, Kenosha, Wis.	93
C. E. Newcomb, Philadelphia	93
B. V. Covert, Lockport, N. Y.	92
Robert Lowry, Shamokin, Pa.	92
R. C. Coffee, Prairie City, Ia.	92
C. E. Bonner, New York City	92
W. B. Allen, Louisville, Ky.	90
Norwood Johnston, Pittsburgh	89
R. M. Lee, Monkton, Md.	89
C. A. Chandler, Atlanta	89
J. C. Pfeiffer, Baltimore	88
E. B. Ezell, Charlestown, W. Va.	85
C. A. Geatty, Elkridge, Md.	85
I. W. Wortman, Morristown, N. J.	84
J. E. Bonner, New York City	84
F. U. Roseberry, Baltimore	82
R. E. Rupp, Ft. Bragg	81
D. T. Leahy, New York City	81
G. C. Walsh, Merrick, L. I.	81
R. P. Bay, Baltimore	80
W. E. Beer, New Britain, Conn.	79
Walter Scott, Baltimore	76
*William Lasile, Charlotte, W. Va.	74
R. M. Bolton, Charlotte, W. Va.	74
W. B. Arey, Salisbury, N. C.	73

*Profesional.

NOT TO DEFEND GOLF TITLE

LONDON, (AP)—The Daily Mail says Mme. Mamette Thion de la Chaume, who as Mlle. Le Blan won the British women's golf championship last season, will not defend her title at St. Andrews next month. Mme. de la Chaume has played no golf since her marriage to the brother of Mlle. Simone de la Chaume, who won the title in 1927 and is expected to compete this year.

YOUNG SCORES AN ACE

PINEHURST, N. C.—H. C. Young of Philadelphia joined the hole-in-one army Monday when he scored an ace over the No. 8 hole of the Mid-Pines Country Club course. The hole is 142 yards from tee to cup, and Young's eagle is the first hole in one ever made over it. Playing with him were W. H. Harris and Bernard Gheradi of New York and I. F. Dix of Seattle.

U. S. RYDER CUP TEAM LANDS IN ENGLAND

PLYMOUTH, Eng. (AP)—The American Ryder Cup team, golf professionals, headed by their captain, Walter C. Hagen, arrived here Tuesday aboard the Mauretania, breathing confidence they would take back to America with them England's premier golf trophy.

They immediately entrained for London, where they were to be welcomed officially. Hagen told friends who greeted them it was the best team America had ever sent to England.

"But we have got to play hard to retain the cup," he said. "I know seven of your men and we are going to have a tough job even if we win at all."

Hagen said eight members would be selected to play against Great Britain at Leeds and all would participate in the British open championship at Muirfield. He added he intended to try to fix a series of matches with A. E. W. Compston, one of England's leading professionals, before returning to the United States.

Miss Marion Hollins and Miss Marion Turpie, who will compete in the British women's championship at St. Andrews, arrived on the same boat.

DETROIT RELEASES FIVE

DETROIT, Mich. (AP)—On the eve of their opening battle in Cleveland the Detroit Tigers today released five recruit players. S. B. Gibson, left-handed pitcher, was released outright to Toronto of the International League in part payment for John O. Prudhomme, pitcher already acquired from the Maple Leafs. P. R. Page, another pitcher, and W. A. Ruble, an outfielder, also were sent to Toronto, while C. W. Wade, an infielder, was sent to Seattle of the Pacific Coast League. Raymond Hayworth, catcher, was sent to the Toledo team of the American Association, the Tigers retaining an option.

HOPPE WINS FIRST BLOCKS

NEW YORK (AP)—W. F. Hoppe overwhelmed Kinrey Matsuyama in the first two blocks of their 12-block 18.1 balkline billiards match here Monday. After winning the first block, 300 to 115, in 10 innings Monday afternoon, Hoppe overwhelmed the Japanese, 300 to 44, at night. Hoppe set a new world's record for high runs in match 18.1 billiards when he ran 296 in the evening block. The previous record of 241 was set by Jacob Schaefer, about 18 months ago.

BRAVES' OPENING POSTPONED

The Boston and Brooklyn National League Baseball Clubs postponed their league opening at Braves Field today because of rain. The regular scheduled program with Gov. Frank G. Allen throwing out the first ball will be carried out on Wednesday, the game beginning at 3 o'clock. Will Rogers and Miss Dorothy Stone, now playing in Boston in "Three Cheers," have a box reserved for them.

GIANTS-PHILLIES GAME OFF

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Philadelphia and New York National League baseball opening game, here, was postponed today because of rain.

ROBINSON IS CONSERVATIVE

Doesn't Like Having Pitching Staff Classed as 'Great' —Infield Stronger

"I say we have a good ball club but not one that stands in with the Pirates, Giants, Cubs and Cardinals," said Manager Wilbert Robinson this morning as rain pelted down on the roof of the Hotel Statler where the Brooklyn baseball club is staying, making opening day celebrations in Boston out of the question.

"If it is a rainy day story you want, here is something of interest for you," he continued. "You just asked me a question about Brooklyn's great pitching staff. Why do they always refer to Brooklyn's great pitching staff? Is it because I am supposed to be a developer of pitchers and because of that they take it for granted that we must have a brilliant pitching corps without looking into the matter thoroughly. Or is it just because we had a great pitching staff years ago and it has become a byword. Everyone asks me how I expect to do with my great staff of boxmen? Let me say that we have only an ordinary pitching staff and that it cannot be classed with any one of the four first division finishers of last year."

"No, we did not have a good spring conditioning season. We had an unusually large number of players out of the game, particularly Glenn Wright, our new shortstop from Pittsburgh. He is in good shape now and just as soon as the weather gets warm enough he will get into the lineup. But until then we are going to take no chances.

Poor Support Lost Games

"Let us go back to the pitching. Let us say it is fair. With Vance of course, we are fortunate in having a star of the best. Clark is a good pitcher and so is Ehrhardt. McWeeny can pitch better than he did last year when he won 14 and lost 14 and yet, a great many of his defeats were not his fault but resulted from poor support. Poor support—that is what I have tried to do away with this year. It lost more games for us than anything else last season. For that reason I gave away one of our mainstays in the box, Petty, to Pittsburgh for Wright, to give us a stronger defense and stronger hitting."

Strengthening the hitting has been one of the points that the manager has concentrated on for the last three seasons. No pitching staff can win ball games with the fielders throwing away the balls, he said. And with better support the Brooklyn pitching staff would look far better than it did last year, and that was not too bad. It must be remembered that Manager Robinson is a developer of pitchers and his estimates of what a good pitching staff is like would probably be an estimation of excellence by others. In other words, a good pitcher in the eyes of so great a pitching critic as Robinson, would, in the eyes of the ordinary baseball fan be one of unusual talent. Therefore, when Manager Robinson says he has only a fair pitching staff the above point must be taken into consideration. Give the Brooklyn box material to New York or St. Louis and it would look 50 per cent stronger.

Nearly All in Shape

"As I said, we had a poor training season but practically all our men are in shape now. Elliott has rounded into form and is ready after being out. Vance is in as good form to start a season as he ever was. And it is true that the pitching staff should get better support from the infield with Wright in at shortstop. It remains to be seen, however, whether or not Wright is going to have a good year.

The outstanding star that Brooklyn obtained during the winter from the minors was an outfielder by the name of John H. Frederick from Memphis where he batted for .359 and fielded .972. He is the only recruit to make a regular place for himself in the lineup and that is tentative, depending upon whether or not he continues to hit in the regular season as he certainly has hit in spring training. At least he is being given a chance, which is hint enough that the manager rates him highly.

"I don't figure any more in baseball. Figures belong to market quotations, arithmetic and so forth, but not to baseball," Robinson stated. "Therefore, if anyone wants to know how I figure my club will perform in the pennant race, I invite them to come around after the season is over and I will tell them. However, I have my opinion, of course, and it is that we have a ball club that will make the majority of its games interesting to watch."

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Wisconsin 8, Washington 6.
Lake Forest 8, Northwestern 6.
Minnesota 19, Ohio 5.
Dartmouth 10, Northeastern 8.

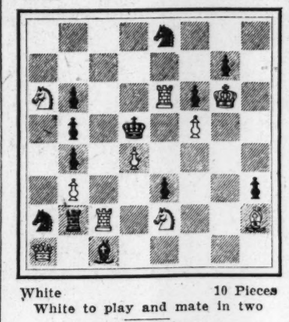
CHESS

By George H. Diffin

PROBLEM NO. 1087

By L. G. Rivera

Black 12 Pieces



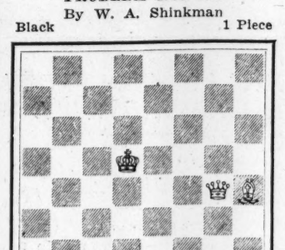
White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1088

By W. A. Shinkman

Black 1 Piece



White 3 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1085. Q-K8

No. 1086. 1. P-B4 threat
2. B-B3
1. ——— PxB
2. QxP(Kt5)
1. ——— K-B
2. R-Qch
3. B-B3 mate

NOTES

Dr. Alexander Alekhin, world's chess champion, was the guest of the Boston City Club on the evening of April 9, last, when he encountered 40 players simultaneously, winning 35, drawing with Mr. Grover of Lynn and losing to Nute of the City Club, Sandberg of the Boston Chess Club, Daly of the Bay State Chess Club and Lipson of the Y. M. C. A. The chess management of the City Club generously yielded the different local and distant chess organizations representation on the doctor's list of competitors to the sacrifice of its own members, thus elevating the affair as one of wider interest to the players and large audience that attended. The visit of a world's chess champion is to the lover of chess an occasion in his life not soon forgotten. His poise, his manner, his style of play furnish separately a point of notice to the onlooker, besides the evidence of his skill disclosed as, one by one, the various players succumbed except as stated. The doctor's style is aggressive and sometimes venturesome, which may account for some of his losses. Nevertheless, such a style gives a thrill to the players and audience not to be found in the more cautious methods of other peripatetic masters. Despite the four defeats he met, his exhibition was high class, fascinating and entertaining from beginning to end. Nate, Daly, Sandberg and Lipson, his victors, may well feel proud, particularly Harlow Daly, who himself exhibited a brilliant finish to a finely played game. Preceding the exhibition, Dr. Alekhin was tendered a reception and dinner, at the conclusion of which a few brief speeches attested the high regard in which he is held by the club's chess members.

An interesting talk by John F. Barry on the eccentricities of genius led to a dramatic moment. Mr. Barry made the point that all great artists in every branch must possess superb confidence and faith in themselves as the surest guarantee of success. That without such a faith they must lose. That what seemed to many as conceit was in reality an essential to mastery. That a master must believe his powers are superior to any opponent to be the master of all, and that Alekhin possessed this superb faith in himself. Turning to Alekhin, Mr. Barry said, "I have no doubt that Dr. Alekhin firmly believes he will defeat Capablanca when he plays him again," to which the doctor emphatically and snappily replied, "I shall." "So," Mr. Barry concluded, "I have demonstrated my diagnosis." Altogether the evening will remain as a memorable occasion to those who fortunately were present.

A specimen of Alekhin's skill played at Friberg in 1921 against his present challenger:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

Alekhin White	Bogoljubow Black	Alekhin White	Bogoljubow Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	11 Q-B4	PxP(d)
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	12 K-Q	Q-B
3 P-QB4	P-QKt3(a)	13 B-Kt5	Kt-Q4?(e)
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	14 Kt:Kt	PxKt
5 B-Kt2	P-B4	15 RxP!	(f) Kt-Kt5
6 PxP	BxP?(b)	16 B-Kt4!	P-KB4(g)
7 Castles	Castles	17 BxP	RxB(h)
8 Kt-B3	P-Q4	18 R-Q8ch	QxR
9 Kt-Q4!	BxKt?(c)	19 B:Q and White wins.	
10 QxB	Kt-B3		

(a) I have often successfully played this defense since 1915. The variation became discredited after the present game, but it is now once again very popular. (These and the following notes are, unless otherwise stated, by E. D. Bogoljubow from his German work, "Classic Chess Games of Modern Times.")

(b) 6 . . . PxP, maintaining control over the strong point Q5, was more in conformity with the demands of this position.

(c) This is an error. Black must play Q-Q2.

(d) If 11 . . . P-Q5, then 12 R-Q, P-Kt4; 13 B-Kt5, with an overwhelming attack.

(e) Black should have sought flight via Q2.

(f) Thus White avoids exchanging his powerful "attacking bishop" at KKt2. (Students should note that master players always avoid exchanging off their king bishop—other things being equal—as this bishop is generally a vital factor against a king castled on the king side, pointing, as it can eventually, at Black's KB2 or Kt2.—H. R. B.)

(g) Black has no longer a sufficient defense. After 16 . . . P-KKt3 there follows 17 B-B6 and then there is no further remedy against the threat of Q-R6 (or for the white threat of QxRPch, if Black play Q-K3). And if, because of the above, 16 . . . P-KR3; then 17 BxRP, P-KB4; 18 Q-Kt5, Q-B2; 19 BxKKtP! and wins. [E. g., 19 . . . QxB (19 . . . KtxR; 20 BxKtch, BxB; 21 B-K5 dis. check and wins the queen); 20 QxQch, KxQ; 21 R-Q7ch, R-B2; 22 RxRch, KxR; 23, BxB and White is two pawns ahead.—H. R. B.]

(h) BxR; 18 QxPch, K-B2; 19 Q-R5ch, K-Kt; 20 B-R7ch and mate in two.

PICK-UPS

THREE umpires will officiate at all National League games. This should lessen the possibility of arguments on the field for with umpires right on the spot in every close play, they should be right 99 out of 100 times. And best of all, the players should be more inclined to recognize that fact.

The loyal Giant Boosters gave Manager J. J. McGraw of the Giants a great sendoff for the season's competition when they tendered him a dinner at the Biltmore. The Giant boosters are looking forward to a "subway" World Series, the traveling to be done from the Yankee Stadium to the Polo Grounds.

Three of the greatest all-around players in the majors today will start off as usual with every promise of being in the game all the time. Friberg of the Phillies has played every infield position, the outfield and was even doing well as a pitcher when Thevenow's absence gave him the call for the shortstop position. Dykes of the Athletics and O'Rourke of the Browns can play anywhere in the infield and Dykes will probably play all of the positions before the season closes. The clubs possessing these handy men consider themselves extremely fortunate, for they are rare in baseball.

NORTON ASKS REINSTATEMENT

NEW YORK (AP)—After a career of only three weeks as a professional tennis player, Brian L. C. Norton of Texas, once ranked among the first 10 amateurs, has applied for reinstatement as an amateur. Norton played in only one professional tournament, defeating Vincent Richards in the final at Palm Beach three weeks ago. He turned over the money he received for winning to Holcombe Ward, chairman of the amateur rule committee, when he made his application for reinstatement. A decision is expected in a few days.

OCEAN RACE STARTS JUNE 22

BALTIMORE, Md.—Twenty-one yachts representing New York, Boston and New England clubs and owners have been entered to date for the 475-mile ocean race from New London down the Atlantic coast to Cape Charles and up the Chesapeake to Gibson Island, starting June 22 under the auspices of the Gibson Island Club.

Women Golfers Open W.G.A.B. Team Series

WOMEN'S GOLF ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON TEAM STANDING

	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Points Won	Points Lost
Southern District	1	0	1	2
Central District	1	0	6	3
Midland District	1	0	6	3
Northern District	0	1	3	6
The Country Club	0	1	3	6
Brae Burn	0	1	2	7
SECOND TEAMS				
Southern District	1	0	8	1
The Country Club	1	0	5	4
Northern District	1	0	5	4
Midland District	0	1	4	5
Central District	0	1	4	5
Brae Burn	0	1	1	8
THIRD TEAMS				
Southern District	1	0	6	1
Central District	1	0	5	2
Midland District	0	0	0	0
Northern District	0	1	2	5
Brae Burn	0	1	1	6

Central District, team champion in 1926, 1927 and 1928; Midland District and Southern District were the first team winners Monday, the opening day of the annual spring series conducted by the Women's Golf Association of Boston. The day was cold, and quite a strong wind swept the courses where the different matches were being played.

Of the three first team winners, Southern won by the most one-sided score, but at that they dropped two points, winning seven against Brae Burn at the Hoosic-Whisick Country Club, Ponkapoag. Mrs. R. K. Byers, captain of the Southern forces, playing No. 5, won her match from Mrs. G. B. Johnson, 7 and 6. Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr., playing No. 1 for Southern, won by 1 up on Mrs. J. D. Woodfin.

The Central District team won a 6-to-3 victory over Northern District at the Weston Golf Club. Mrs. E. C. Stone, playing No. 1 for Central, won her match with Mrs. D. M. Belcher, 2 and 1, while Central's team captain, Miss Martha Brewer, bowed to Miss Margaret Curtis, 2 and 1.

Midland District also won by a 6-to-3 score against The Country Club at The Country Club. Mrs. C. F. Eaton, playing No. 1, bowed to Mrs. W. C. Quinby, 5 and 4. Midland's team captain, Mrs. F. A. Stanwood, however, won her match, playing No. 2 against Mrs. C. F. Rowley, 3 and 1.

Scores in the second team division were as follows: Southern 8, Brae Burn 1. The Country Club 5, Midland 4, Northern 5, Central 4.

Third team matches found Central and Southern districts winning against Northern and Brae Burn, 5 to 2, and 6 to 1, respectively.

MONTREAL BUYS WINDSOR STARS

Draft Season Opens—Rangers Divide Most Playoff Money in League

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich. — Winding up items of business in connection with the past season and talking over plans for next winter, the National Hockey League spent four hours behind closed doors in their special meeting here Monday.

While it was reported that Charles F. Adams of the Boston Club again brought up the William J. Carson dispute with Toronto, nothing was officially done. No intra-club deals were announced, the only player transactions being the outright sale to Montreal Maroons of M. J. Neville and Jack Arbour, center and defense players with the Windsor Bulldogs, Canadian Professional Hockey League Champions. The draft season is open and it is expected that the owners will acquire more minor league men in this fashion.

The annual meeting of the league will be held in Toronto on May 11. At another meeting in September the rules committee will report, and proposed changes will be discussed at that time. Rules were not mentioned here.

Commissioner Frank Calder announced that the gross receipts of all clubs for the season represented an increase of 24 per cent over the receipts during the 1927-28 season. The amounts to be divided by the players figuring in the championship series were also reported as follows: Boston, $16,600; New York Rangers, $16,965; Toronto, $8002; Canadiens, $6460; New York Americans, $5051; Detroit, $3209. Although the Rangers were defeated in the final, they played in six games as compared to Boston's five and therefore received slightly more money.

NORWICH ELECTS

NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP)—Lorenzo M. Grandy '30 of White River Junction was elected captain of next year's basketball team at Norwich University Monday night. He was a guard this year. Wesley G. Smith '31 of Orange, Mass., was elected manager.

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MICHIGAN AGAIN FAVORED TO WIN

Wolverine Outlook in Intercollegiate Conference Baseball Race Considered Good

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE BASEBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Indiana	1	0	1.000
Purdue	1	0	1.000
Illinois	1	0	1.000
Michigan	0	0	.000
Minnesota	0	0	.000
Chicago	0	0	.000
Wisconsin	0	0	.000
Iowa	0	1	.000
Northwestern	0	1	.000
Ohio State	0	1	.000

TEAM BATTING AVERAGES

Team	AB	R	H	Ave.
Northwestern	34	4	12	.353
Purdue	35	7	11	.314
Indiana	35	4	9	.257
Iowa	32	1	5	.156
Illinois	33	3	5	.152
Ohio State	34	2	3	.088

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—As the race for the baseball championship of the Intercollegiate Conference gets under way there appears no reason to expect that University of Michigan will not defend its title capably. Coach R. L. Fisher has the two star pitchers who won 11 and lost only 1 game last season. He graduated one or two of the best batters who brought the team up to a .301 average; but there is some indication that these have been replaced.

Some of the weaker rivals for the title have been strengthened, and so have some of those teams which finished well up in the standing; but not enough to make any great difference on paper. The events of the season may combine to tell another kind of a story, however, and this possibility will make the race an interesting one.

Michigan's pitchers, W. F. McAffee '29, who won five of his six games last season, and M. F. Asbeck '29, who performed well, though relieved in some of his five games, face the task of holding in check Northwestern University's heavy hitters at Ann Arbor. Though losing to Purdue University, 7 to 4, in their first "Big Ten" game, the Wildcats made 12 hits for an average of .353. If they can keep this pace and convert a few more of those hits into runs, they will bother Michigan.

Northwestern Bats Well

Northwestern's team hit well in general against Purdue, only the pitcher failing to connect at least once. The Wolverines will do well to watch their delivery to S. J. Swartz '31, shortstop, who drove a triple and a double; F. K. Waniata '31, leftfielder, who hit a double, and Lawrence Oliphant '31, first baseman, who made two singles. Waniata and Oliphant are a pair of hard-hitting sophomores who may make a good showing.

Coach Fisher's batting did not appear to be wanting in the training trip victories, 4 to 1, and 6 to 2, over University of Georgia. His batters will not find so much to contend with in the Northwestern pitching staff, which cannot compare with that of the Wolverines. The Michigan nine also receives University of Iowa on Saturday.

What Coach C. L. Lundgren has at University of Illinois is engaging some speculation. Illinois for several years kept pace with Michigan in title winning, but last season won six and lost six, finishing eighth. The Illini showed new power, however, in the 3-to-1 victory in 10 innings over Iowa, with which they opened their bid for the title. The veteran captain, D. H. Andrews '29, allowed only five hits in nine innings. H. B. Walker '30, rightfielder, got two hits and two runs in four times up, while J. L. Lymeropulous '30, third baseman, got a hit for two bases and scored the other run. They meet Northwestern at Champaign on Saturday, and there may be some comparison afforded with Michigan through both meeting the Wildcats within a period of four days.

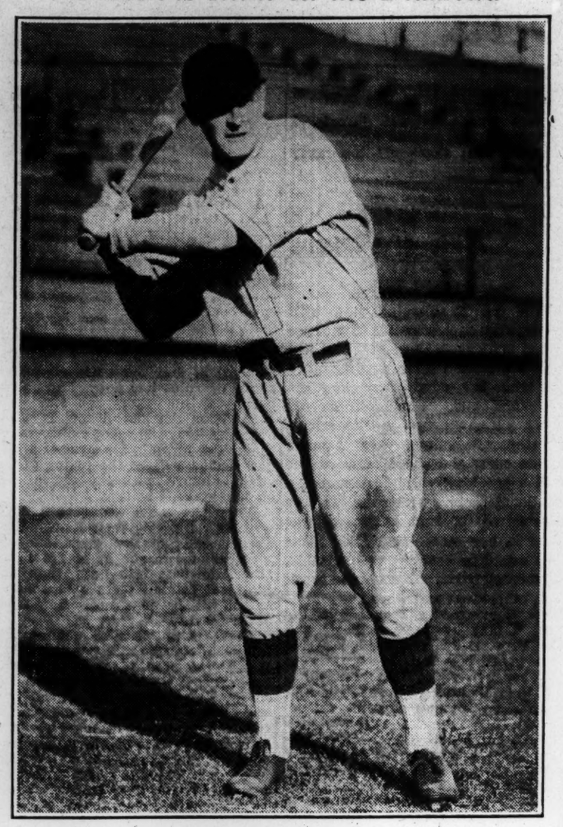
Ohio Meets Three Teams

Ohio State University claims a share of the spotlight because it meets three teams in four games within the next seven days. Two of these nines, Indiana University and Purdue, won their first games and seem to be taking their title possibilities seriously. The Buckeyes visit Indiana at Bloomington on Friday and then go to Lafayette to play Purdue on Saturday. Then they return home to engage in a two-day series with University of Minnesota, which seems to think its prospects are considerably improved.

Because Indiana won its opening game a week ago against Ohio State at Columbus, 4 to 2, the Hoosiers expect to repeat on their own diamond. Coach E. S. Dean's boys are hitting very well. They made nine safe hits against the Buckeyes, while R. N. Paugh '29, veteran pitcher, held the opposing batsmen to three hits. Paugh may be expected to work again in the Ohio State game Friday. When the Hoosiers hit they hit hard, as shown by their 16-to-1 victory, followed by a 1-to-0 score over Wabash last Saturday. Earlier last week they lost to Wabash, 2 to 0, after winning one, 16 to 8. The Hoosiers receive University of Chicago on Saturday.

Purdue has hopes of defeating Ohio State with the tight defense shown in holding Northwestern to four runs, though it made 12 hits; and Purdue's own smooth offense, which converted nine hits into seven runs. K. G. Kugler '29, catcher, appears to be an important factor in the Boilermaker defense, as he tipped several Northwestern runners on the bases; and he also took a leading part in the attack with three hits and two runs. One of his hits was a double. Coach W. L. Lambert's need appears to be for better pitching.

Leads the Illini on the Diamond



CAPT. D. H. ANDREWS '29
University of Illinois Baseball Team.

WILLIAMS RUNS 50 YARDS IN FAST TIME

MONTREAL, Que. (AP)—Percy Williams, Olympic sprint champion, returned to the boards Monday night and equaled the best record time for 50 yards in winning that event at the Montreal Athletic Association games here. Williams' time was 5 1-5s.

Williams forced out James Fitzpatrick of Hamilton in the finals. Although there are no listed world or national records for 50 yards, the Amateur Athletic Union's table of noteworthy performances reveals that J. G. Loomis ran the distance in 5 1-5s. at St. Louis in 1916.

Phillip Edwards, New York University star, who represented Canada in the Olympics, won the 600-yard run in 1m. 16 3-5s.

Miss Myrtle Cook of Toronto set what was believed to be a new world's indoor record for women when she ran the 50 yards in 6s.

HALL WINS FIRST TWO BLOCKS

NEW YORK (AP)—Allan Hall of St. Louis took the first two blocks of his 600-point three-cushion billiards match with Welker Cochran, 18.2 balkline star, here Monday. Both blocks were closely contested. Hall won the afternoon session, 50 to 48, in 49 innings. He had a high run of 5 to Cochrane's 6. At night the score was 50 to 44, in 51 innings.

CUBS MAY TIE GIANTS' RECORD

New York Has Won 12 Pennants, Chicago 11—Both Out to Win This Year

NATIONAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS

Teams	P.C.
1876—Chicago	788
1877—Boston	646
1878—Boston	683
1879—Providence	702
1880—Chicago	798
1881—Chicago	667
1882—Chicago	655
1883—Boston	643
1884—Providence	750
1885—Chicago	777
1886—Chicago	726
1887—Detroit	637
1888—New York	641
1889—New York	659
1890—Brooklyn	667
1891—Boston	630
1892—Boston	680
1893—Boston	667
1894—Baltimore	695
1895—Baltimore	669
1896—Baltimore	698
1897—Boston	705
1898—Boston	685
1899—Brooklyn	677
1900—Brooklyn	603
1901—Pittsburgh	647
1902—Pittsburgh	741
1903—Pittsburgh	650
1904—New York	693
1905—New York	686
1906—Chicago	763
1907—Chicago	704
1908—Chicago	643
1909—Pittsburgh	724
1910—Chicago	675
1911—New York	647
1912—New York	682
1913—New York	664
1914—Boston	614
1915—Philadelphia	592
1916—Brooklyn	610
1917—New York	636
1918—Chicago	651
1919—Cincinnati	686
1920—Brooklyn	604
1921—New York	614
1922—New York	604
1923—New York	621
1924—New York	608
1925—Pittsburgh	621
1926—St. Louis	578
1927—Pittsburgh	610
1928—St. Louis	617

The usual atmosphere of quiet confidence hangs over the lower Hudson River section of New York State today as thousands of baseball fans in New York and Brooklyn read or listen over the radio to the reports of how their clubs, the New York Giants and Brooklyn Robins, fare against their respective eastern rivals, the Philadelphia and Boston clubs, on this, the opening day of the National League season of 1929. Meanwhile in the West, the highly rated Chicago Cubs playing on their home grounds against Pittsburgh, and the St. Louis league champions at Cincinnati, open their seasons with as great confidence as that expressed by their leading eastern rivals for the title.

The Giants and Cubs, leading favorites for the title, are racing for other honors beside the distinction of being acclaimed 1929 champions, for the Cubs have won 11 titles and Giants 12 in competition since 1876, and a victory for the former would tie them for that particular honor. The Boston Braves have won nine National pennants, Pittsburgh six, Brooklyn five, St. Louis two, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, each one. The Giants' last victory was in 1924, while the Cubs have not won since 1918.

The outlook for the circuit is a cheerful one to the follower who delights in keen, close competition. Although favored to win, one or the other, the Giants and Cubs will not have a heavy edge on the Cardinals and Pirates, if they have any. Also among the second division raters, there is enough strength to keep the four strongest clubs at attention. With Hornsby added, the Cubs present one of the strongest hitting teams in the league in years and they may even take some of the attention away from the Yankees in that department of the game. Coupled with this they have a strong pitching corps, stronger than the Yankees. As a matter of fact, all four leading contenders in the circuit are possessed with unusually strong box staffs.

Two pilot changes are noted in the National League. Emil E. Fuchs is trying his hand at managing the Boston Braves, his first attempt at directing ball players on the diamond. William H. Southworth is at the helm of the St. Louis Cardinals, the fourth straight season that the champions have sarted with a new leader.

John J. McGraw is starting his twenty-seventh season as pilot of the New York Giants. He has turned out such consistently good ball teams that New York fans have learned to expect him to be well in the running most of the time. In 27 years he has won 10 pennants, more than any other manager in major-league history. He has finished second 11 times, third twice, fourth once, fifth once and eighth once. In other words, he has fallen out of the first division only twice in 27 years, and has been either first or second 21 times. At one stretch of nine straight seasons he finished in either first or second position. No wonder New York fans go about with an air of supreme confidence!

YANKEE OPENING POSTPONED

NEW YORK (AP)—The Boston and New York American League baseball opening, here, today, was postponed because of rain.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL

New York (A.) 6, West Point 1.
Boston (N.) 6, Holy Cross 1.
St. Louis (A.) 10, St. Louis (N.) 9.

140 International Experts Discuss Safety at Sea

Many Problems of High Import Are on the Agenda for Lengthy Conference

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—One hundred and forty experts drawn from the highest government, business and technical circles of 18 nations, with their attending staffs of assistants, assembled at the Foreign Office on April 16 for the opening of the international conference on safety of life at sea. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, president of the Board of Trade, welcoming the delegates, including 11 from the United States, on behalf of Great Britain, indicated that the conference would be conducted on lines similar to the parley of 1913, which drew up the convention which is now to be revised and which the war did much to render futile and nugatory. The deliberations are expected to last four to six weeks.

While the problems to be solved are mainly technical, the work before this important body now assembled in London touches the interests of a large part of the population of the world.

The subjects for discussion, grouped under headings are: Subdivision of ships, life-saving appliances, wireless telegraphy, fire-extinguishing apparatus, ice patrol and anticollision regulations. The new rules are to govern all vessels carrying more than 12 passengers.

King George in a message to the conference, after extending a cordial welcome to the delegates and those who have come to assist them in their labors said: "I recall the conference which met in London over 15 years ago and I am glad so many of the countries which participated in that conference are now once more united in co-operation in a great cause, safety of life at sea. I wish all success to the conference in the great work which it is undertaking."

High Costs Linked to Traffic 'Kinks'

Swift Delivery Would Cut the Price of Groceries, Survey Indicates

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The cost of living in New York City can be reduced by taking the kinks out of traffic, according to a report just issued by the Regional Plan and Survey of New York and Its Environs.

Under the head of "supply and distribution of commodities," the survey experts have just completed one of the final chapters in their five-year study of metropolitan New York. They found that a more efficient means of transporting food is needed if the housewife is to pay less for her groceries. Also they found that the cost of erecting New York's skyscrapers is unnecessarily high because it costs so much to carry building material and other supplies through the city streets.

To overcome inefficient distribution, the report recommends:

1. Loading and unloading from recessed platforms within buildings instead of in the public streets.
2. Deliveries by night.
3. The carrying of capacity loads by trucks.
4. Increased use of motortrucks with demountable bodies.

RAILROAD ROUND-TRIP FARE LEVELS UPHELD

WASHINGTON (AP) — Railroad round-trip passenger fare levels, as now scheduled by transcontinental carriers, were held reasonable April 16 by the Interstate Commerce Commission in dismissing without action a complaint on the subject made by the San Diego (Calif.) Chamber of Commerce.

Business interests asserted that an extra charge of from $5 to $7.50, placed on passengers using summer excursions or tourist round trip privileges if they traveled via San Diego was a discrimination against the California city.

INTERSTATE TAX RECIPROCITY IS RECOMMENDED

Prof. Seligman Urges Proportional Adjustment of Levies on Big Units

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A system of "interstate reciprocity" to solve tax problems which arise with the conduct of private business upon a nation-wide scale was suggested by E. R. A. Seligman, professor of political economy at Columbia University, in an address just delivered before the New York State-Wide Economic Congress here.

"When an enterprise does more than a mere local business, how are we equitably to assess that part of the tax burden which properly accrues here?" he asked.

"This brings up the question of interstate reciprocity and agreement," he continued. "Sooner or later we shall be forced to recognize that when business has transcended state and local lines, taxes must follow, and that the requirements of equity demand a solution on a national scale.

"This does not mean that the Federal Government should trespass on the activity of the states. It does mean that the problem of taxation must be envisaged as a whole—federal, state and local—and that a way must be found to prevent artificial inequalities and to hold wide open equal opportunities."

Discussing the fundamental problem of whether taxes should be based on the benefit received from government or upon ability to pay, Professor Seligman took up the question of the advisability of raising revenue through fees such as tunnel and bridge tolls, gasoline taxes and similar imposts.

"In general," he declared, "it may be said that whenever we can calculate with fair precision the individual benefit derived from government action, we ought to go slow in following the principle of ability."

Boston Symphony Pays Unique Honor

Repays 40-Year Service as Property Man With Fanfare and Photographs

Precedent has just been established by the Boston Symphony Orchestra on how to honor a baggageman.

The Boston Symphony players honor their baggageman with nothing less than a trumpet salute (which is the musical equivalent of at least 20 guns), a round of applause, and autographed pictures of the conductor, Serge Koussevitzky, and the orchestra.

Neil J. Patterson, the man thus honored at a recent orchestra rehearsal of the symphony players in Symphony Hall, has been baggage and property man for the orchestra for 40 years, and so well has he discharged his duties of looking after the transportation of a carload of rare instruments that the members of the organization chose a typically musical way to express their appreciation.

He was called to the stage, expecting to be asked to move a piano or render some such service, and there received the trumpet salute—an honor reserved for few.

James Wanted More School But Had to Help Grandma—

Then Student Loan Fund That Has Never Denied Aid Showed Him How to Do It

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Grandfather and Grandmother and James—which isn't his name, as it happens—had lived in that single room on the third floor of the tenement ever since James as a little boy had become his grandparents' charge.

Every day, many times a day, Grandmother, aided by James as he grew older, had climbed those two flights of stairs with buckets of water and coal, baskets of clothes, groceries and supplies, and Grandmother had looked forward to the day when James could go out into the world and help Grandfather provide a better home—possibly even two rooms on the ground floor.

And now James was about to finish the eighth grade and grammar school. He was 14 at last, old enough to take a job.

James had done well in grammar school. His marks were good and he loved his school. He listened, perhaps a bit wistfully, to the plans of his schoolmates to enter high school, but he knew where his duty lay. It was a question of meat and potatoes, of shoes and trousers, with James and Grandmother, for Grandfather's earnings were meager.

Would He Like to Go On?

When he applied at the school attendance department for a work permit, the woman at the desk asked him something about himself and whether he wouldn't like to go on with his education and increase his earning capacity.

When James expressed a desire to go through high school if such a thing were possible, he learned about the student loan fund and that it was willing to help him gain more education.

He was eager to go on, and Grandmother did not hesitate. She knew it would mean four more years of carrying coal and water to the third floor room, but she gladly shouldered the responsibility. And, of course, James worked afternoons and Saturdays to help out.

James is the kind of boy the student loan fund of the Louisville Parent-Teacher Association is keeping in school when a few more years' schooling will make a very great difference in the future.

There are few funds just like it. This one had its start in the autumn of 1921, at the instance of and with the financial aid of Mrs. Lelia Calhoun Leidinger, a member of the board of education.

So successful has it been that school authorities and parent-teacher organizations elsewhere have sent representatives here to study its workings or written for information.

Such funds usually have long waiting lists, but not only has the Louisville Student Loan Fund no waiting list; it has met every need and has never denied an application.

When a child asks for a loan, it is a pretty fair indication that he loves his school. This usually means that his record is good. That is one requisite for a loan. The other is parental willingness, and that has never failed. So the child is given a weekly loan, the amount depending upon home conditions.

The applicant is told that he is expected to return the money advanced, but he is not made to feel that he is being put under a heavy obligation. There is nothing to sign, no stiff formalities, but it is impressed upon the child that the matter is a business proposition, not a charity. He usually understands it, too.

Repayment is not stressed, but a surprisingly large percentage, according to Miss Key Napier, who administers the fund for the Board of education, regularly turn in their quarters and dimes and dollars weekly, after completing their "course," so that other children may enjoy the benefits that have been theirs.

Identity Is Guarded

Out of the hundreds who have been granted loans, only two or three have been dropped because of lack of interest in their schooling, Miss Napier says. To date something like $25,000 has been advanced by the fund.

One very fine thing about the system is that the child's identity is guarded. No one but the parents, principal and attendance supervisor know of the arrangement. Another answer to the question sometimes asked as to whether "the right kind of children" are helped, Miss Napier says, is the record of several as honor students.

The Louisville Student Loan Fund is unique, it is stated, because it has a source of steady income through the sale of pencils in each public school. In 1928, some 86,000 pencils were sold. Parent-teacher associations donate sums to the fund and to the steadily growing endowment.

"Gratitude with student loan beneficiaries is not a mere word, but a living thing," says Mrs. Samuel H. Matlock, chairman of the fund. "Often a mother telephones that 'If Mr. J—— gets work next week, we'll not need our money,' and frequently the child brings back his allowance when the family income improves.

"Some of our boys have become honor students in college. Our fund is helping boys and girls through graded, high and even normal schools, and we hope some day to extend its usefulness to the conservatory of music, art school and college."

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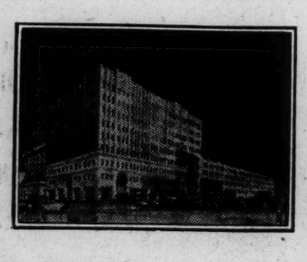

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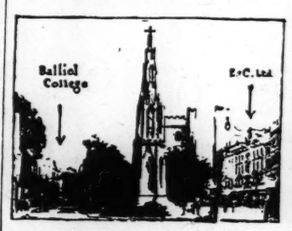

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Theatrical News of the World

The Child and the Civic Theater

Detroit

ONLY those who have tried it know how deeply a mother can influence a child's life by giving him fine standards of literature even from babyhood. Shakespeare and the finest poets make better fare than Mother Goose rhymes, and a firmer foundation for the future. A good example of this training is Jessie Bonstelle, actress, founder and managing director of the Detroit Civic Theater.

Her first theater, out on her father's farm near Rochester, N. Y., was a gravel pit, whose high banks formed a great auditorium peopled with an audience of her own imagination for whom, encouraged by her mother, she would enact her favorite scenes from "Julius Cæsar," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Othello," at the age of eight.

* * *

In due course she went on the stage. As she gained experience in different companies, acting and directing, touring, and producing in New York, Miss Bonstelle realized more and more the power of the theater in education and the possibilities of a theater which could give the young people of a community the best plays obtainable. The chance came to try out her idea when Northampton, Mass., founded its Municipal Theater and asked Miss Bonstelle, with Bertram Harrison, to take charge of it. For five years this theater worked in cooperation with the citizens of the town, giving a fine program of plays. A children's theater, with child actors, was attempted, but failed because of the child labor laws. Then came the stock company in Providence, with its close connection with Brown University, and the Buffalo Company, which received the co-operation of the Buffalo Board of Education. This board even underwrote several performances of "As You Like it," that the Buffalo school children could have the opportunity of seeing on the stage one of the plays they were studying.

One of the greatest achievements of Jessie Bonstelle, the result of eight years' work and a childhood dream, was the dramatization of "Little Women."

When the Bonstelle Playhouse was established in Detroit, in the former Temple Beth-El, on Jan. 1, 1925, after Miss Bonstelle had played summer stock for 14 years in this city, she began to realize her dream of doing more in the theater for the children. The dramatic school was established, the dancing school, under the direction of Madame Victoria Cassan, and a dramatic class for young children. Six scholarships in the dramatic school were offered each year to students of Detroit high schools. Two annual entertainments were given in spring and fall for some 1300 underprivileged children of the city. The Christmas fantasy, written especially for the occasion and for the children, was given each year during the two holiday weeks of Christmas and New Year's, preceding each performance of the regular play, and in the fantasy children from the dramatic and dancing schools were given an opportunity to appear on the stage.

* * *

Last May, 1928, the Bonstelle Playhouse became the Detroit Civic Theater, through the efforts of Miss Bonstelle and some 30,000 Detroit citizens, in a $200,000 membership campaign. As a civic theater, a noncommercial, nonprofit-sharing enterprise, owned and governed by the citizens through their board of trustees, with Miss Bonstelle as founder and managing director, the work broadened considerably.

The Junior League, which has long been known for its fine work with children, was able to co-operate with the Civic Theater. This season the Junior League Players have presented special matinees of two plays, "Pinocchio" and "The Water Babies." A children's theater is to be established soon with Saturday morning performances, with, for and by the children, working in connection with the children's dramatic and dancing classes.

The Board of Education of Detroit is now working with the theater, and several free performances of some classic, chosen by the board, will be given each year by the Civic Theater for the schools. Each summer, beginning last year with the three performances in Belle Isle Park with the Symphony Orchestra of "A Midsummer-Night's Dream," the Civic Theater is giving several free outdoor performances of some famous play for the people of Detroit.

The dancing school has furnished dancers and entertainment for as many as 30 hospitals and children's homes in one season, and twice a year regularly to the Northville and Farmington Children's Homes. Jean Gros and his famous Marionettes have been brought on for three matinees for two years, and this is expected to be a regular annual feature for the children. Detroit and Michigan artists are invited to exhibit their work on the mezzanine, under the direct supervision of the Detroit Institute of Arts.

In Paris Theaters

Special from Monitor Bureau

Paris

"SHOW BOAT" has tied up at the Châtelet Theater with the old one painted over and the new one, "Mississippi," boldly emblazoned. It is good entertainment. The American saturated in Broadway should not go to the Châtelet. Or, if he does attend a performance, should go in mood to be amused and uncritical, for the entire atmosphere is foreign to French conceptions and traditions.

Having said which, we hold the French adaptation by Alexandre Fontanes to be excellent. Some scenes as written by Oscar Hammerstein 2d have been omitted, but most of Jerome Kern's music has been retained. This music is understood because no one could fail to enjoy its rhythm, because the American jazz bands have already popularized it in Paris, and because Martin Harvey, an imported American Negro singer, sang "Ol' Man River." Mr. Harvey during the three acts pronounces no more sentences than are necessary in French but he does let go with the songs. The audience wanted more and still more "Ol" Man River."

Mlle. Ellinger

The settings are fresh, the Negro chorus picked up in Paris is not bad, and the principals are first class. Mlle. Jacqueline Morrin as Julie would seem to be better fitted for larger rôles in heavier plays than for a minor one in a musical comedy. Mlle. Ellinger as Magnolia was charming, and M. Bordeaux made a talented and handsome Ravenal. Mlle. Maximilienne Max as Parthénia provided splendid comedy. Andy was played in a vein of travesty.

"Poor Richard"

Benjamin Franklin presented his credentials as first American Minister to the French court 150 years ago. On the occasion of the anniversary the State Theater of the Odéon gave the first performance in France of Louis Evan Shipman's comedy, "Le Bonhomme Richard" ("Poor Richard"). The attendance by so many distinguished diplomatists and the fact that the proceeds were to be devoted to charity made the character of the evening of more social than dramatic importance. The Odéon under Firmin Gemier's management can always be trusted, however, to put on plays having a historical flavor with accuracy and finish. The French were highly amused at the succeeding episodes in Franklin's career in France, and particularly so as they were witnessing an American's version of them.

Gaston Baty has put on at his Avenue Theater Molière's comedy, "The Imaginary Invalid." He did not take undue liberties, but simply trimmed here and added a few touches there, until the piece was given a new vitality.

"Marius"

Marcel Pagnol is a young author who has won golden opinions. "Jazz" and "Topaze" were comedies which all Paris put in the first class, the latter being described as the best comedy of its hour. And now has come a new one, "Marius." The scene is laid about the docks of Marseilles, where a boy loves a girl, but loves the sea even more. Realizing the stronger ambition of the boy, Marius, his sweetheart, Fanny, sends him away.

Common quayside folk if you will, but the struggle and the homely comedy (as well as tragedy) is full of those truths which make all mankind kin. The accent of Marseilles is rich, and there is a tang of the ocean in the air. The sketch is full of color and marks M. Pagnol as a rising dramatist. Pierre Fresnay as Marius and Orane Demazis as Fanny are worth seeing, and the production as a whole is a credit to the director of the Théâtre de Paris.

On Berlin Stages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The number of American and English plays given on the Berlin stages is increasing. At present there is "The Merry Wives of Windsor," by Shakespeare, at the Deutsches Theater; "Arms and the Man," by Bernard Shaw, at the Berliner Theater; "The Beggar's Opera" at the Komodienhaus; "The Easy Mark" at the Thalia Theater; "Abie's Irish Rose" at the Lessing Theater; Edgar Wallace's "The Squealer," and "Potash and Perlmutter as Detectives" at the Deutsches Kunstler Theater.

Plays in English

The English Theater of Berlin, organized by Frau Adele Hartwig for the production of English plays in the English language by German actors, has just given two successful matinées of Frederick Lonsdale's amusing comedy, "On Approval."

For the numerous people in Berlin (and they must number several thousands) who know English, or who are learning the language these matinées offer a good opportunity to hear good conversational English. In April a play called "The Easy Mark" will be presented in both German and English. This will give those who wish to compare the two versions a busy time.

"On Board"

"On Board," a new drama by Prince Wilhelm of Sweden, has had its German premiere in the Municipal Theater of Stralsund, a town on the Baltic Sea. This play has already been performed on several Swedish and Finnish stages.

The action takes place on a huge ocean liner called "Prosperity," which is traveling from Europe to America, from the Old World to the New World. Passengers from the first class are visiting the engine and boiler rooms. Capitalist and worker stand side by side in the realm of manual labor. There are sharp, bitter moments of social antagonism Suddenly the ship strikes an iceberg, and all are imprisoned in the boiler room.

There is a fierce conflict with a communist stoker. But here the author fails to dramatize the situation. Words instead of action are given. He seeks to make it clear, through the mouths of his various characters, that in such a situation, where the ship may sink at any moment, all men are equal. His final moral is: that capitalist and worker must cooperate for the common good.

"Jonesy"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Earle Boothe is presenting at the Bijou Theater "Jonesy," a brisk farce by Anne Morrison and John Peter Toohey, with the following cast:

Anne Jones	Eloise Keeler
Mildred Ellis	Nydia Westman
Mrs. Henry Jones	Spring Byington
A Plumber	Robert Crozier
Another Plumber	Edward Racey
Henry Jones	Donald Meek
Wilbur Jones	Raymond Guion
Billy Morgan	Jack Mead
Katie	Kate Mayhew
Diana Devereaux	Helen Brooks
Stanley Jackson	Percy Moore
Mr. Silverberg	Selden Bennett
A Policeman	Edward Racey

The fun in this play arises from plot complications, rather than from dialogue wit. Donald Meek plays one of those harassed persons that he makes so comic in their distress. This time as Mr. Jones he is the father of a youth who is in love with an actress. Mr. and Mrs. Jones try to break off the match until they learn that the actress is the favorite niece of the wealthy man in whose firm Jones wishes to obtain a position as legal counsel. This discovery causes a breathless flurry in the Jones household in an effort to smooth things over. Nydia Westman weaves quietly and charmingly in and out of the excited doings, Spring Byington dashes emotionally in and out, Kate Mayhew as the firm-speaking cook arouses gusts of laughter and Raymond Guion, as the son, again proves his worth as an actor of juveniles.

Repertory Theaters

By WHITFORD KANE

[This is the first of a series of articles by Whitford Kane on his experiences with repertory companies in Ireland, England and the United States.]

IT WAS the custom 30 years ago for a young man or young woman who was really anxious to succeed on the stage to try to obtain an engagement with a repertory company. There were a great many of these touring through England, Ireland and Scotland in the late nineties; and the two enviable ones for any beginner to be associated with were the Shakespearean companies of Mr. F. R. Benson and Mr. Osmond Tearle.

The great difference between repertory companies then and now is that a repertory organization of those days maintained no permanent home but was essentially transient. Its permanence, if any, rested solely upon 32 baskets or so of wardrobe and properties, which, when judiciously used, would dress about 50 plays. Often the company's sole capital was in those 32 baskets.

Benson and Tearle

The young aspirant of 1900 realized that in such companies as Benson's and Tearle's was to be had the most stable and thorough stage training. I know I did. There was great rivalry between these two groups. This I learned later when I became a full-fledged member of one of them. Each actor-manager had his own idea how a Shakespearean play should be presented. Benson stood for the theater's more academic side. For instance, he never would allow the well-known Colley Cibber version of "Richard III" to be played. On the other hand, Tearle stuck to the traditions of his Victorian predecessors and his productions were first and foremost plain "theater." The personnel, too, of both companies reflected their chief's influence; Benson finding his actors among the college and university people, while Tearle favored those born and bred in the theatrical business.

The Admired Barry

A playbill for the Benson Repertory Company for the week would read as follows: Monday evening, "Hamlet"; Tuesday evening, "The Merchant of Venice"; Wednesday evening, "The Merry Wives of Windsor"; Thursday evening, "Macbeth"; Friday matinée, "Twelfth Night"; Friday evening, "The School for Scandal," and Saturday evening, "Richard III." Mr. Tearle's bill would be almost entirely given over to the tragedies with possibly "David Garrick," a popular play of that time, thrown in to pacify the more romantic natures among his following.

Both companies paid annual visits to my home town, Belfast, and partisan feeling as to the merits of both actor and company was strong among the townspeople. Barry Sullivan, the Irish tragedian, had passed and Benson and Tearle were fighting for the public affection that had been his. Tearle had the advantage of appearing in Ireland first and was proving himself a satisfactory substitute for the admired Barry especially in his rendition of "Richard III."

Soon, however, Benson arrived and began to draw a more select audience than Tearle, composed mostly of the clergy and professors from Queen's College, the intellectuals of the city and the people who set the fashion for theatergoing. At that time the Archbishop of Canterbury was also a gentleman named Benson, and it was rumored that the newest Shakespearean actor to visit Belfast was a nephew of the divine. This unusual theatrical news, coupled with the name of Shakespeare, lent an excuse to attend the theater for those good people who seldom went.

The Athletic Bensonians

Benson, being a man of great personal charm, not only drew his audiences by his acting but also because of his constant social participation. His company were a companionable lot, able to play hockey, football and cricket with any local team, and the emotional vitality, which Tearle's group reserved only for their performances, was used by the Bensonians on stage and off to draw friendly and enthusiastic devotees. This friendliness between audience and actor came as a novelty to those who had always believed that the stage and its people were clothed in mystery and Benson's following increased nightly.

The newcomer was gaining but, to me, Tearle with his love for the theater in itself without social embellishments seemed the more admirable figure. His company had come as a purely theatrical organization, they had stayed to give ragged but vigorous performances enhanced by Earle's flashing, powerful acting and they had gone without interrupting the home life of the city. Inexplicable as it still is, there was something in Tearle and his company that was more fascinating and attractive to me than the athletic attitudes and scholarly performances of the Benson players. Perhaps it was that I was to become a member of Osmond Tearle's company that led me to admire and be loyal to him.

The Toilers' Saturday Night

At the end of his first week, Benson announced a gala students' night which was an enormous success. Undoubtedly this actor's growing popularity was eclipsing the public's affection for Tearle, but Saturday night came and with it Benson's test. The play was "Richard III," Shakespeare's Richard and not the melodramatic Cibber pot-pourri with which the public was almost too familiar; many of them had been known to prompt a failing actor in loud tones from the pit.

On this night the usual Saturday audience had crowded into the Theater Royal. Up the gallery came the habitues—up the stone steps climbed shipyard workers still in their dungarees, men from the linen and rope factories, shawled mill girls with hair in curl papers against the coming Sunday morning, clerks old and young and stagestruck apothecary apprentices like myself with their uncles, who, like mine, prided themselves on knowing a tragedian when they saw one. My uncle had come to the play only through my insistence and, after the long steep ascent of the gallery stairs, was in no humor to accept a radical change in one of his standard plays.

Shakespeare, Without Improvements

It was a crowded house from the floor up. The curtain rose and the play was on. The end of the first act brought not a sound of applause—the audience would be patient and see what this new Richard had in store for them. He had certainly missed the usual thrills of the preceding act. A disapproving grunt from my uncle assured me that he had not been moved. The next act began and the audience again eyed this strange production which bore a familiar title and costume but had no other resemblance to the play they knew by heart.

Loudly rustled programs hinted that the more incensed public doubted that they were at the right play. Then bedlam broke loose. Hissing and booing started; there were catcalls from the gallery and jeers from the pit. It was only too evident that the majority of the house were disgusted with this untraditional king. At the height of the uproar the gentlemanly Benson appeared before the curtain to state that if anyone mistrusted the authenticity of his production, he would be pleased to exhibit the correct Shakespearean script. Would those who doubted please come back stage?

A delegation, led by my uncle, was immediately selected to take Mr. Benson at his word. Athough not included in the committee, I followed the group to Benson's dressing room. The actor received them cordially and presented his copy for inspection. My uncle, like all the others, agreed to every view Mr. Benson upheld.

As we left the stage door I ventured a question. "Uncle John, what did you really think of him?"

"Well, he's a fine hockey player and a great gentleman; but as for acting 'Richard III,' God send us another Barry Sullivan."

There was a silence. "Uncle, I want some day to be an actor."

"Don't, son; there are too many bad ones."

Mary Pickford's Newest Picture

By RALPH FLINT

NEW YORK—Keeping step with the growing sophistication of modern screen audiences, Mary Pickford has shed the motion picture personality that made her admired by countless thousands, and, at one fell swoop, emerges a new grown-up "America's Sweetheart," minus her famous golden curls and childlike ways but with a speaking voice that runs the emotional gamut with ease. To one unprepared for such radical alterations in her screen-self, Miss Pickford would be scarcely recognizable, so completely has she made the break with other days and ways.

In "Coquette," a free adaptation from a play by George Abbott and Ann Preston Bridges, she has a rôle that gives her full opportunity to test her newly acquired histrionics. As the flirtatious Norma Besant, caught up into an ardent, unsuspected romance with a young man outside her social circle, Miss Pickford gives a moving, well-sustained performance. She is a lovely sight in her modish "bob" and floating, filmy party gowns, and has managed to capture a soft southern accent with conspicuous success. In some of her lighter scenes there are moments when her touch seems a bit too studied, but she brings a wealth of feeling to the more tragic moments of the story.

Unlike the play, "Coquette" ends with Norma's attempt to shield her father by offering false evidence during the trial of Dr. Besant for having shot her sweetheart, Michael Jeffery, in a fit of pique and anger. John Mack Brown is the rough, hot-headed Michael to the proverbial T., and Matt Moore, John Sampolis, William Janney and Louise Beavers are all acceptable in their respective parts. United Artists have achieved some attractive Colonial interiors, although the outdoor sets have more or less a "studio" look.

Sam Taylor directed the picture and wrote additional dialogue. It was for him, as well as for Miss Pickford, a first adventure in talking pictures, and due allowance must be made for this fact. "Coquette" is showing at the Rivoli Theater.

R. K. O.'s first talking picture, "Syncopation," taken from Gene Markey's novel, "Stepping High," is at the Hippodrome, and proving entertaining with its shrewdly blended Broadway comedy, telling song hits, and Waring's popular Pennsylvanians. Morton Downey, Barbara Bennett, Bobby Watson, Osgood Perkins, Dorothy Lee, Veree Teasdale and Ian Keith are the principal players and Bert Glennon, handling talking pictures for the first time, directed.

The story end of "Syncopation" suffers from the many musical interpolations but it manages to present a graphic enough picture of Mr. Markey's Broadway dancers bent on breaking into society. Mr. Watson's comedy is the bright spot of the performance and Mr. Downey has been given better than average songs to sing. In these days of over-sentimentalized themes songs, it is a pleasure to hear as good a melody as "Jericho."

The Traditionless Talkies

By WILLARD MACK

Los Angeles, Calif.

A NEW drama, in which the craft of the stage dramatist and player will be fused with that of the director and player of the silent drama, furnishing the world a newer and, perhaps, far more powerful mode of expression than any heretofore known may result from the development of talking pictures.

So far, the glorious thing about the new art is that there are no precedents, no rules laid down, and no experts—for no expert can rise in a year. Thus the new drama is without rules—save as we ourselves make them. The formula for success of the new drama will be the fusing of the silent picture with the art of the spoken stage, I believe.

When the stage and screen playwrights forget their prejudices against each others' work, and get together to learn, each from the other, the best in his art, then will the ideal talking picture be made—and it will be an entirely new mode of expression.

There is no possible chance that talking pictures are a passing fancy. It is inherent in all of us to wish to hear those we admire speak. The secret yearning of the screen fans has always been to hear the players speak, and the fact that we have been able to do even what has been done is proof that the speaking actor is wanted. There is one possible exception, Charles Chaplin, master pantomimist. He never spoke when he was on the stage—so why now?

The requirements of the actor have not changed by the new development. They are still the same—personality plus intelligence. The greatest actor in the world will fail if his personality is offensive; the artist with pleasing personality will excite interest and affection. Much has been said of the voice, and it is true that the actor with the good voice has a better chance in the new calling. There is no substitute for talent. Apropos of this, most of our people of the silent screen have talent, so will succeed.

As to the director, I don't think the man who knows only the theater and doesn't know the silent picture can proceed without a rather tough time in the new medium. The stage director coming to pictures will find, from the first, that he can't form the gorgeous pictures of the stage production. These depend upon grouping—and the grouping rules the use of color, which of course is not available on the screen to a great extent. No matter what preparation the director has had, he will always find it necessary to have included in it a knowledge of the silent drama and its technique. Even on the stage, when we can do big things in silence, we do. There is no difference in the basic fact. And it is impossible to bring the stage intact to the screen.

The scenario writer will have to learn that many silly silent scenes can't be put into dialogue—and the stage man will have to learn when to keep silent. There is one exception—I think the silent, "Western" drama will always be as popular as it is today. They're too fast to need speech.

There are as many clever people in the silent drama as on the stage. And in this regard—the stage actor first coming to pictures is almost useless, for he knows nothing of spacing, tempo, camera angles—the technique that the silent player or talking player must have for the screen as long as we have to bow to the laws of optics. There is no reason to think that these people will retire—though many of them will have to study hard. But I do think that the next generation of stars—they change about every five years—will be equipped both for stage and screen. And no matter what experience a player has had—it is never complete until he has succeeded on the stage.

Heretofore the director has had everything his own way in silent drama. There was no standard to go by. He could say he didn't like this or that and arbitrarily rule. But with the new drama he'll have to know why, and be able to prove why, this is good or that not good. He can't wave his hands any more—he must really know. And as for the director who has had no stage training, with the knowledge that he has, plus a little trouble to learn the other angle, he can succeed. It all depends on his intelligence and adaptability.

If we open our thought and seek knowledge of all there is in the new art, without prejudice or favor, we will succeed in it and succeed in developing it. We all have a chance to learn—and the glorious thing is that there are no traditions nor authorities to hamper us in our quest for a new expression.

"Im Weissen Roessl" Revived

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMBURG—At the Thalia Theater in Hamburg, Blumenthal and Kadelburg's 30-year-old comedy "Im Weissen Roessl" ("At White Horse Tavern") is playing to full houses. The success of this clean light song and dance comedy comes as a welcome surprise after the dreary succession of modern problem plays of the winter.

Maria Eis, actress of high rank, renowned for her clever work in heavy character parts, charms with her convincing, light-hearted interpretation of the inn manageress. Willy Maertens also scores with his singing and dancing. Albert Bozenhard as the scholar keeps the audience in peals of laughter whenever he appears on the scene. Hamburg is attending not for oldtime sake but because of the fine performance of this old comedy.

Stage and Film Notes

Jacob Ben-Ami is to be a member of the Civic Repertory Company, New York, next season. This company is to ad "The Sea Gull," by Tchekov, to its repertory.

Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford may appear together in a talking picture version, in color, of Shakespeare's "The Taming of the Shrew."

Bernard Shaw has a cottage studio mounted on a turntable, so that he can give the building a nudge every hour or two and keep his windows facing the sun.

When Ethel Barrymore heard a talking picture record of her voice she remarked that it sounded like an imitation of Elsie Janis's imitation of Ethel Barrymore.

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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. Yaks.
2. At Cape Henry, Va.
3. Danish.
4. "To make just."
5. Queen Elizabeth.

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

Architecture as a Career for Women

By DORA ALBERT

"ARCHITECTURE touches every phase of modern civilization and plays a vital part in our daily lives. Architecture is a record of growth and change, and there is no place in the field for the woman who will not study." So spoke Marcia Mead, noted woman architect, when the writer interviewed her recently in her studio in New York, where she was lovingly fingering blue-prints, cold and dull save to the eye of imagination.

As one of the successful women architects in the United States, Marcia Mead speaks with authority on the training desirable for the modern ambitious woman who is willing to devote years of study to preparation for a career in this field.

A Broadly Cultural Field

"College training is highly desirable and almost essential," she stated. "The student who wishes to make architecture her ultimate goal would do well to take courses in Latin, French and German, in political history and in the history of architecture, art and ornament. These courses, of course, merely lay the foundation. They must be followed by technical training of at least four years, including courses in the elements and history of design and the structural designing of simple buildings. The architect, moreover, should have a knowledge of the fundamentals of engineering.

"Wherever possible, the four years of training, which may be regarded as a minimum, should be followed by graduate study, for success in the career involves continuous study and growth. It is as broad a cultural field as it is possible to enter.

"Interspersed between technical studies, and preferably following the four years of technical training, should come practical experience in an architect's office. Wherever possible, a woman should attempt to obtain a position as draftsman; failing this, she might get her start through a secretarial position. Thus she would at least learn the details of specifications, and eventually might be able to exchange her secretarial duties for more practical experience in planning and designing. Experience in construction supervision and a knowledge of business organization are also qualifications necessary for the independent launching of one's own business."

"How," Miss Mead was asked, "can a woman obtain this additional experience?"

"Having achieved a possible start through secretarial work or as a draftsman, the woman with architecture as her goal must remember that a position as supervisor is likely not to come to her unsolicited, as the men will be thought of first. She must in this matter take the initiative, deliberately asking for the work, studying the duties of the position, presenting her ideas to her employer and gradually assuming responsibilities."

Establishing a Business

"When she is ready to launch her own business, how much capital will be required?"

"Enough to fortify her against a year of unproductive work," replied Miss Mead, "including rent, a drawing account for herself, the salary for a secretarial assistant of a high type who will be able to meet clients, and in addition a margin of 25 per for safety."

"The goal of every architect should be professional standing, obtained through membership in the American Institute of Architects, which requires three years' experience in practice and the completion of three jobs before a member is admitted. From 12 to 15 women are now members of the American Institute.

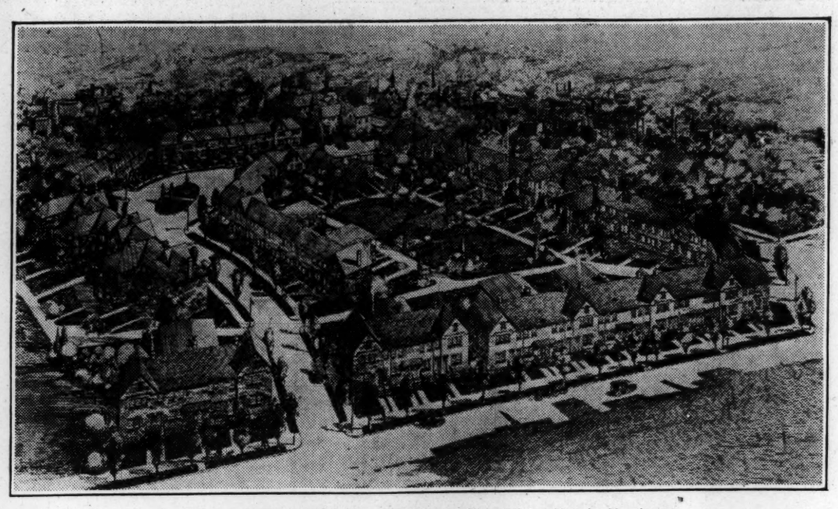
"Another dream of the student of architecture is foreign study. Although it is now possible to study photographs of buildings all over the world, nothing lends more glamorous wings to the desire to build for loveliness than to see for oneself beauty captured in the stones which have survived the centuries. For those who can pursue that goal, two or three years at the School of Beaux Arts in Paris and, if possible, study at the American Academy at Rome are richly rewarding.

Special Work

Miss Mead's career is an inspiration to the student of architecture Born in western Pennsylvania, she obtained the equivalent of a college education at the Edinboro State Normal School, and drifted into teaching, but she flung aside the career for which she had prepared. She has the distinction of being the first woman to graduate from Columbia University's School of Architecture.

She was asked what income the successful architect might hope to receive.

"If an architect cannot earn a minimum income of $10,000 a year, she can scarcely regard herself as successful in her field," replied Miss Mead. "Her charges are 10 per cent of the cost of a building and she should see to it that her contracts specifically state that the drawings and specifications are the property of the architect and not of the builder. Should her designs be reproduced in more than one building, she ought to be paid separately for each building, for the drawings are instruments of service rather than the services themselves. This is an item of practice between the owner and the architect, but it cannot be rigidly enforced unless stated in the contract drawn up between them."



Home Building Project in Bridgeport Planned by Marcia Mead.

Miss Marcia Mead, American Architect.

Women's Organizations

With Virginia Club Women

THE Assembly of Tidewater, Va., Women has established an annual pilgrimage to Cape Henry. This pilgrimage occurs on April 26. Governor Byrd has led the three which have already taken place and is pledged to lead the one this year.

The Cape Henry Memorial Commission was established by the last session of the General Assembly of Virginia, the primary object being, according to the Tidewater Trail, to establish in the public mind the fact that the Jamestown colonists originally landed at Cape Henry.

A movement will be organized immediately to set up a monument near the site of the landing which will be a marker for persons from all parts of the world who are interested in the beginnings of the American nation.

One of the first acts of the new commission was the decision to form a Cape Henry Memorial Association, enlisting the help of all who are inclined to take part. This association sponsors the pilgrimage established by the Tidewater (Va.) women.

* * *

This year with the shore road to Cape Henry completed and plans under way for its beautification, the route will probably be by way of Ocean View to Cape Henry, returning by Virginia Beach.

Several garden clubs and other groups of organized women are taking an active part in the plans for beautifying this new highway, the consensus of opinion being that native trees and shrubs shall be used in the planting.

The Tidewater Trail quotes the following from a ballad "Cape Henry Day" written by Virginia Lyne Tunstall for the occasion of the pilgrimage:

April to Virginia came, as April comes today,
With mocking bird and cardinal, with warbler, thrush and jay—
With jasmine chiming golden bells, and the laurel all abloom,
And the thrust of the arbutus' scent piercing the forest's gloom.
With wild strawberries on the dunes and white gulls on the wing,
And earth and sky and sea and sand, flushed with the tide of Spring.

* * *

Recently one of the magazines for women asked for letters telling of some home or community improvement which the writer of the letter would like to see carried out and which she felt was much needed. Several of the replies came from women who live in farming sections and are obliged to go into town with their families once a week to do shopping or to carry farm produce to the markets. When they have finished their shopping they must wait for the rest of the family to be ready to start for home, and this is sometimes quite a long time. One woman said: "I must either walk the streets with my little children or go into a motion picture show where the children will quite likely become restless and disturb other people."

The desire expressed by these women was for rooms that were warm and comfortable, furnished with easy chairs and couches where the children might rest and the mothers enjoy magazines and books. One woman said that the rooms in the clubhouse owned by the woman's club of the city which was her shopping and market center were so elaborate that she would not consider taking her children there and that she believed anyway that these rooms were supposed to be used only by the club members.

The Woman's Club of Roanoke, Va., seems to have sensed this need, and to have met it in a splendid way. The Virginia Club Woman says that this club has established a rest room for country women and children in the City Market House, thus giving them the warmth and comfort which they wish at the immediate spot where they are bringing their products to the market. One can imagine the blessing of a cozy shelter in cold and stormy weather, when these faithful women come to town with their products and must bring the children along with them.

* * *

The Roanoke Club has many other civic enterprises to its credit, such as playgrounds, parks, libraries and a splendid clubhouse. Quoting again from the Virginia Club Woman:

The public library stands on an elevation in the center of Elmwood Park. The grounds are beautified with a natural lake on which thrive swans and ducks, while the Roanoke Valley Garden Club has made the entire park a vision of floral beauty. Imagine the restfulness of such a spot in the midst of the busy shopping district! The library in its few years of existence has outgrown all boundaries. A strong movement is on foot, sponsored by the Women's Club, for a new and more spacious building.

In summing up the history of the Women's Club of Roanoke one thing stands out above all others. It is the willingness to ask advice and take it—the willingness to serve with other organizations and the desire to share the fruits of success—the loyalty of our cosmopolitan population composed of the best from all parts of our land, who with one accord join in the song of the Women's Club.

* * *

We have heard of several other places where rest rooms for out-of-town visitors are conducted. The Business and Professional Women's Club of Union City, Ind., maintains the public rest room for the convenience of visitors to the city, and there is a matron on duty all day.

According to the bulletin of the North Carolina clubs, the Albemarle Woman's Clubhouse was the outgrowth of the need for a community center for the townspeople and a waiting room for the rural people of the county when in town shopping or on other business.

The building is 20 by 60, the first floor containing the waiting or rest room, reading room, lounging room, furnished with couches for grown-ups and cribs for babies, a drinking fountain and other conveniences. The assembly room for club meetings and a large, well-equipped kitchen occupy the entire second floor.

The Woman's Club has supervision over the whole building, the county and town sharing jointly the expense of employing an all-time maid.

A Great Civic Market

Frankfort-on-Main, a German city of about 500,000 inhabitants, has what is probably the most extensive and well-regulated public civic market in existence. It is accessible from all parts of the city and offers at minimum cost all table necessaries, including imported luxuries, such as tropical fruits and vegetables. The great market hall towers seven stories above the street and covers an area about equal to that of the Grand Central Terminal in New York. Each stall lessee is accorded storage and refrigeration service in the immense basement, and eating facilities on balconies in full view of the stalls. In a neighboring seven-story building are offices, a bank, a restaurant, rest rooms and a club for administrators of the market.

Mary Carr Moore—American Composer

IN "American Opera and Opera Composers," Edward Ellsworth Hipsher devotes an entire chapter to Mary Carr Moore. From early childhood she declared devotion to music; and though she married and has three children, she never deserted her ideal. Now, after the children have found their places in life, she still "carries on."

Her composing began at 12, her earliest published composition appearing when she was 16. From that time forward, while a singer in San Francisco of more than local note, she continued to turn out songs; and while yet in her teens wrote a light opera, "The Oracle." A local club produced it in San Francisco for an invited audience of more than 1000.

Later this opera, enlarged by a third act, was produced in Seattle, in three performances, the composer again singing the title rôle.

During her sojourn in Seattle Mrs. Moore was one of the leaders in musical circles, and in spite of duties incident to growing children, she put out many songs, part-songs for women, and some ensemble chamber music. She produced also the chief work of her career at that time, "Narcissa."

"Narcissa"

This was a grand opera founded on the colorful and romantic history of the northwest. Mrs. Moore's mother, Sarah Pratt Carr, wrote the libretto, which closely follows history.

Mrs. Moore was fortunate in securing for the production of Narcissa Edward P. Temple, who had had many years' experience as producer at the Metropolitan Opera House of New York, and five years at the Hippodrome.

There were two guest artists, Luella Melius (then Ohrmann) of the Chicago Opera Company, and Charles Hargreaves of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York. Anna Ruzena Sprotte, formerly of the Royal Opera at Berlin but then living in Seattle, created the rôle of the Indian prophetess. Mrs. Moore conducted her opera, especially rich in its orchestration. There were four performances, and news of the artistic success of this work—produced in 1912—went all over the United States.

A Revival

When San Francisco prepared for her Diamond Jubilee in 1925, Mary Carr Moore again produced "Narcissa" as one of the official entertainments for Jubilee Week. Many difficulties arose, but her loyal friends stood behind the gigantic undertaking. Mr. George Kegg, the producer, followed with success Mr. Temple's tradition, though he had not the previous wealth of properties to draw from; but he had generous assistance from the Goldstein Firm of Costumers.

The opera was presented nine times, Mrs. Moore conducting. Alice Gentle was the soprano guest artist, and Mme. Sprotte came from Los Angeles to repeat her wonderful interpretation of the Indian soothsayer. Yet, though it was artistically a success, Mrs. Moore is not an exception to the rule that artists in America often sponsor their own work financially, and shoulder deficits that in many cases, as in Mrs. Moore's, more than swallow up all personal assets.

On to New Labors

In 1926 Mrs. Moore, having settled in Los Angeles, won the prize offered by the Opera and Fine Arts Club for a one-act opera, "The Flaming Arrow." This is a short work composed for three Indians and a chorus, founded upon an Indian legend, Mrs. Carr being again the librettist. It was produced by the club and won much praise.

The "Young Composers' Club," the membership consisting chiefly of Mrs. Moore's students who have studied only with her, and at most only two years, is perhaps the most important evidence of Mrs. Moore's genius as a teacher. More than a dozen compositions by these students have been accepted by publishing houses, and 10 of them, all a high type of music, already are on the market.

In spite of very long days of routine work, Mrs. Moore has composed a two-act grand opera in Italian, called "Davide Rizzio." Emanuel Brown, the librettist, is an American by birth; but his mother is a noted Italian singer. Mr. Brown is a student of history and a thorough musician, and has founded his story on an episode in the life of Mary, Queen of Scots.

Mr. Brown took the opera to Italy during the summer of 1928. It was heartily endorsed by Mascagni, in whose villa Mr. Brown was a guest. A production to take place in 1930 in Italy is being arranged. Several noted singers have been selected for the leading rôles.

One of Mrs. Moore's outstanding works is a musical setting for three instruments to accompany the reading of Browning's "Saul." This was written for a much beloved San Franciscan reader, Lillian Quinn Stark; and its performances in San Francisco elicited appreciation from cultivated audiences. Recently it has been heard in several cities, including Honolulu.

Many bulging scrapbooks attest not only the industry but the increasing popularity of Mary Carr Moore. She heads the department of theory of music in three well-known Los Angeles conservatories, besides being affiliated with the California Christian College. In spite of the large amount of work entailed by her thorough and original manner of teaching, she is still composing.

At a recent public concert of the Mary Carr Moore Manuscript Club of Los Angeles Mrs. Moore was notified that she had won, in the national contest sponsored by the Cadman Creative Club, when more than 1000 manuscripts were submitted, a first prize for a song, "My Dream," and a second prize for a piano number, "Murmur of Pines."

Also, she has been made an honorary member of the MacDowell Club, of the Poetry Music Club, of the Cadman Creative Club and of the Flute Club "in recognition of her service to the art of music."

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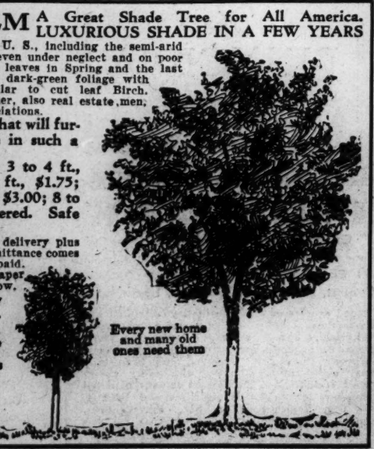

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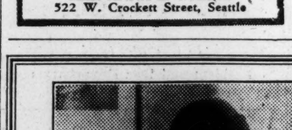

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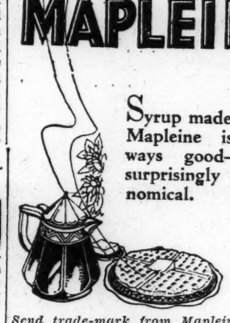

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
San Mateo, Calif.

CALIFORNIA, where feminism steps firmly, has added another school of specialized vocational training for women. This is landscape gardening. Landscape gardeners are not always women, nor always artists, but when women artists become horticulturists our gardens should present perfect pictures all the year round. After all the chaos of modern art trends, we readily recognize the artist in new mediums, such as foliage and flowers.

Landscape gardening courses in theory and practice have existed for the last 30 or 40 years in England. These gardening schools were established in various parts of England, Germany and Denmark. The curriculum is as specific as that of any college, and combines business methods, botany and gardening with the fundamentals of the fine arts, which cater to the æsthetic sense. It was near the beginning of this century that schools of gardening were opened in this country and the possibility of gardening as a career for women became realized, so much so that lists of positions and commercial possibilities include splendid opportunities for their graduates. Salaries are ample for this activity and for the practice of gardening on a higher plane. The list includes "teacher of gardening" in state universities and smaller colleges and seminaries; "supervisor of agricultural activities" in a model mill village; "gardening specialist" with the Committee for Devastated France, and supervisors of private estates. Commercial nurseries for herbaceous perennials and rock plants have been successful features, while some landscape "gardenerettes" maintain greenhouses of their own on a large commercial scale. Specialists in rare plants and educational and philanthropic work all demand proper credentials, such as these schools supply.

Growing Demand

Within the last few years gardening has received an impetus in America. People are taking an ever increasing interest in gardens and gardening, and because of this there is an increased need for gardeners who love their work and know plants and who are sensitive to the values of comfort and convenience as well as the important function of beauty in the surroundings of human habitations, whether rural or urban.

The girl who is interested in gardening and in art may combine both when she puts on her gardening tunic, heavy boots and gloves. Landscape architects stand at the top of the branch of gardening and, while there are openings for women in that specialized field, there is naturally a limit to the amount of architectural features which may be used in a new garden. Landscape architects feel a real need for someone who can fill the gap between the landscape architect and the common laborer, someone who can attend to the detail of planning borders or special gardens, and who can supervise their planting and care, and also specialize in color schemes for the different seasons of the year and special planting plans.

For the student who is interested in natural science, there are openings in the more technical branches, where plant producing and the improvement of varieties may be taught. The girl with recognized ability often takes charge of large estates, and her daily routine includes cut-flower arrangements indoors, as well as supervision of several gardeners outdoors. A good opening for women is "jobbing gardening," which is the complete control of two, three or more gardens in a district. This work is particularly interesting where it combines advisory work and the replanting of old gardens. When a sufficiently large clientele is available, the student readily employs others under her, so that only the important, interesting and creative parts of the work are done by her.

Gardening naturally appeals to the outdoor type of girl and the lover of nature and, if she knows there is a future in this work, she may feel justified in preparing herself by special training.

Essential Qualifications

But whatever branch of horticulture is eventually to be taken up, certain essential advantages make for success. First, a sound education is a necessary background. This fits the girl to make intelligent use of correct scientific work bearing on her subject, and enables her to approach intelligently the problems that await her. Second, good physique is obviously a requirement, because much of the work is strenuous and during her training days it is important that she should be able to handle all garden operations herself personally, if she is to direct others later. Third, character tells in this as in any other profession. Initiative, foresight, resourcefulness, and adaptability are needed by those who would overcome the problems of climates, soils and seasons. The handling of growing things requires keen observation, patience, understanding and attention to details. Another great asset is the possibility of taking responsibility and of becoming an employer of other workers. Gardening demands as high a type of student as any other profession and, to the girl of character and ability, highly paid and most interesting posts are open.

This training will take from two to six years, according to the department of gardening the student specializes in. Courses in general gardening are usually two or three years. In these courses all branches of horticulture are studied; botany, soils, fertilizers, and insect and parasitic problems are covered both practically and theoretically. The practical side is most important. A man can spend his preliminary training as a gardener, but a girl cannot do so and, since gardening in its working phases is essentially a craft, though students may pass brilliant theoretical examinations, they cannot help her keep a garden without practical knowledge. Many colleges offer landscape architectural courses which extend over three or four years. Little practical work is given, and two years' general garden training should be taken first. The Lowthrope School of Landscape Architecture for Women, Groton, Massachusetts, combines both the practical and architectural side in a three years' course. There are not many schools of gardening at present in America. There is a school of horticulture for women at Ambler, Pa., and on the west coast the California School of Gardening for Women at Hayward, which is in the Bay Region of San Francisco.

Founded by European Teachers

The training in both these schools is somewhat similar as they are founded by graduates of European schools. Miss Judith Walrond-Skinner, the principal of the California School of Gardening, came to California the graduate of an English school, to revise the lovely garden on a large California estate, and now conducts a philanthropic school whose graduates have equipped themselves for making and working in gardens abundantly Californian. The classrooms and equipment allow only six students. The garden itself is four years old and the school has been open for two years. Daily lectures include garden design, stress ornamental and flower garden work, make a special occasion of gardens and color schemes, and the whole course covers fruits and vegetables for home use.

As California weather allows outdoor work the year round, constructive outdoor pursuits are taken to indoor workrooms on rainy days. Each student has a private workroom which is a combination study, studio and hothouse. There are lockers, files, samples of soils, seeds, grafting, and the laboratory research of the vegetable kingdom, all pursued in the gayly painted sun parlor classrooms of this school of outdoor beauty.

Schools of gardening in England have truly reached a standard which classifies them as garden colleges. The history of such schools is that the earlier pupils are older women, partially prepared by later life interests to seek the services of such a college. As the institution grows older and larger the new students become younger. This speaks well for the whole-hearted career carried on in the fresh air. Combining beauty and work should be every woman's heritage. Thirty hours a week for 40 weeks complete a school year. Examinations and diplomas attest the authenticity of orthodox educational methods when applied to such working paraphernalia as wheelbarrows, ladders, lawn mowers and sprinkling systems.

Better Business Letters

BY CHARLES EDGAR BUCK,
Consulting Literary Counselor, Boston, Mass.

11—Make the Final Words Count

(Concluded)

The meat of last week's article was—Make the Closing Sentence *Definite*. With this thought in mind, I give you here four methods—any one of which may be used in closing a letter with words that are not only specific, but—forceful.

1—*Make a definite statement,* as:

With this information you will be in a position to . . .
Anything that you care to do will be appreciated.
This method of shipping will be safest, we think.
If we can be of further service to you, please tell us.
Immediately upon receipt of your answer, we shall . . .

2—*Make a courteous request,* as:

Will you please inform your Chicago office of the facts.
Upon receipt of this letter, will you please send . . .
Will you please notify us of any further developments.
Will you please write us before the 20th.
Will you please handle this matter from New York.

3—*Make a courteous command,* as:

Please acknowledge the receipt of these policies.
Please sign the inclosed paper and return it to . . .
Please use the inclosed envelope in answering.
Please complete the attached form and mail it to . . .
Please give us permission to deduct this amount.

4—*Ask a pertinent question,* as:

Under the circumstances, will you mail a check at once?
May we have your answer before the 20th?
Will you, at your convenience, call on this customer?
What shall we do with the imperfect merchandise?
What adjustment do you wish us to make?

The thought to keep in mind in writing the final sentence is that you will give the reader a DEFINITE idea of what *you wish him* to do or, of what *you will do* or, of what *you have done*. In this way the letter may be brought to a resultful close.

MAKE THE FINAL WORDS COUNT!

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(NEXT WEEK—"THE MODERN MECHANICAL MAKE-UP.")

Inter-Town Teacher Exchange

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Maidstone, Eng.

SINCE the war a number of town and county education committees in England have recognized the value of a sabbatical year for teachers. To be sure, economy has stopped them all from putting the idea into practice as yet. There is an approach to it, however, and this is the scheme of exchanging teachers between England and the Dominions. This scheme has operated most successfully for the last five years. The teachers have been wonderfully refreshed for their work. In addition, they have received—and the children they teach have also received—a conception of other lands and of the British Commonwealth of Nations far more vivid than they could ever have gained otherwise.

The city of Manchester and the county of Kent have decided to experiment in 1929 with a similar exchange system. But behind their plan lies a quite novel aim.

They feel that if intercourse and mutual knowledge is needed between distant parts of the world, it is no less valuable between one part and another of England itself, which is quite complex enough.

A Lancashire man visiting Devon for the first time, when he looks at the landscape, the people, their houses and even when he hears their talk, might easily be led into thinking that he was in a far country. In some ways there are more differences between northern and southern England than between southern England and northern France. But an even greater difference is that between rural England and industrial England.

It is a gulf which natural science and industry have riven during the past hundred years. As usual, education is called in to repair the ravages which other forces have wrought.

The education committees of Kent County and Manchester City, in initiating their joint experiment, are contributing toward the bridging of this double gulf. They are offering facilities to a few teachers from the southern county to exchange places for a year with a similar number from the northern city.

In the school term that begins after Easter 1929, half-a-dozen volunteers who have been accustomed to teaching cotton-spinners' children in the large schools of a thickly populated area, will be discovering how to approach the sons and daughters of farmers and farm-laborers in tiny village schools. Another group of teachers who have been living the quiet life of the most beautiful countryside in England will find themselves caught up in the busy atmosphere of their country's second city, with all its advantages ready to their hands for special intercourse and exchange of ideas.

But it will be in Easter, 1930, that their new experiences will begin to tell. For then each teacher will go back to his old school and will be able to carry to his children something of the thrill of his exploration of new places and among new people.

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

That Children Need Toys Almost as Much as Shoes Is Recognized at the Kindergarten of Morgan Memorial.

Ministering to Childhood at the Morgan Memorial

THE task of ministering to childhood in a teeming industrial community like Boston's South End is a complicated one. Here in crowded tenements dwell the children of more than 30 nationalities—America's future citizens.

There are three main objectives in the program of the department of education of the Morgan Memorial, a program which covers every phase of child life, leading on to youth and adult activities. There is the supervision of the young children of working mothers in the day nursery, with its nursery school, kindergarten and primary school. Three conditions are attached for admission of children to the nursery. They must come from a needy home where the mother is obliged to do outside work, they must be in good physical condition and between the ages of 18 months and 8 years. The welfare program provides for well-balanced meals, rest and play, and there is a dental and habit clinic.

Teaching children, from their earliest years, respect and love for American institutions and an appreciation of Christian ideals, and providing for them wholesome social and recreational life, is a large part of the work done by Morgan Memorial. In the industrial classes, girls learn to keep house, to cook and to sew; boys weave rugs and make baskets and window boxes. In fine arts, music classes offer lessons in piano and violin, and there are dramatic and music clubs. The pageants put on by the dramatic club are always excellent, and in this way the love of music and of art, inherent in children of the foreign born, is developed.

Another department of the educational program is language teaching. Italian and Arabic classes help children to understand and appreciate the beautiful Old World tongues spoken by their parents. The English classes are preparing a group of foreign-born men and women for American citizenship.

The splendidly equipped gymnasium is used every week by 150 boys and girls, and 12 basketball teams, eight boys' clubs and four girls' clubs also add their contribution to the social and recreational development of children and young people. To the community services held for children, from 300 to 450 come regularly, and these are not children who are taken to Sunday school or church. They are the children of parents who rarely go to church. So great is the number seeking admission to these community services that tickets have to be issued in order to prevent overcrowding, and the children have to present themselves at a certain hour to get in.

The educational staff at Morgan Memorial aim to educate the individual child. They recognize individual needs and differences. They strive to help each pupil to reach his highest capacity for the acquirement of knowledge and the attainment of skill.

Speaking of her educational work at the children's settlement, Edith McDowell, who is a Goucher graduate, says, "I am thoroughly convinced that our greatest strength in our service to this polyglot community is the fact that behind every bit of our program and practice is a religious motive. We have no welfare work that is concerned wholly with a child's social or physical welfare. We have no hand-work classes where the primary purpose is to teach skill in hand work. We have no gymnasium classes whose primary purpose is simply to teach boys and girls to play together. Back of every bit of club and class work is the passionate desire to help boys and girls and men and women to live together and work together as sons and daughters of God."

Through the activities of the Morgan Memorial, from 1500 to 2000 boys and girls of 20 different nationalities are reached every year.

Playtime at Morgan Memorial.

College Less Rigid

Wellesley, Mass.

Among the many recent developments in college education is the new emphasis on individual work. Specialization which is so characteristic of this age, is entering into colleges. This has been evidenced by the tendency to make college curriculum requirements less rigid. Dean Alice V. Waite points out that in the past mathematics, English composition, hygiene, reading and speaking were all "required subjects" which every Wellesley student must study. Now, in accordance with the general trend to allow freer elective courses, mathematics has been eliminated as a fixed requirement and exemption by tests is possible in the case of well-prepared students in English composition, hygiene, and reading and speaking.

The Parent

Warwick, Eng.

Dear Editor:

Although I have read almost every letter which has been published in the Mail Bag and Parent Column, since they have started, I have not written before to say how glad I am of both these features. The Parent has often given me good ideas to use in my work as teacher, so my way of saying "Thank you" is this.

I live in the heart of England, in the beautiful old town of Warwick. During the summer months, especially, there are hundreds of people passing through this district, and I often wonder how many are Monitor readers. If there are any Monitor readers who will be staying in Warwick for a few days this summer, I should be very pleased to do what I could to help them see the beauties of this part, in telling them about lovely walks, or where the choicest, little known views of the castle and other places may be obtained for snapshots. I do not seem to have a very great deal of spare time, but I would willingly do anything I could to help those who come with a genuine desire to get to know a bit of real England and the English people, who are really ready to be friendly. So, if this letter is published, I hope to hear from some intending visitors.

I do not know much about antiques, but I am quite keen on architecture, and love nature study of all kinds.

It may help someone to know that Warwick and Leamington are almost one town; though so different, they are very near neighbors. Leamington is a very pretty, clean town, with some most beautiful public gardens.

I am grateful to all those who help to give us this beloved newspaper, and send them greetings from the heart of England. (Miss) G. C.

Strood, Kent, Eng.

Dear Friends:

I have been a reader of The Christian Science Monitor since childhood and it has been a great educational help to me. I now teach in the Sunday School and give two or three Monitors each week to the children, pointing out items of interest to them. I have been interested in The Parent column from the first, as I am very interested in small children and have to deal with them in my work. I should be glad to write to anyone, as I think the idea of world friendship is splendid, especially through the Monitor. Please accept every good wish and grateful thanks to all concerned with the publication of the Monitor.

(Miss) J. D.

Des Moines, Wash.

Dear Friends:

I enjoy The Parent column very much and am so glad the mothers have the help of the Monitor. I have found through its columns some delightful books for my grandchildren and am always watching for another "Milly Molly Mandy" story to give to some child. When her mother calls "Milly Molly Mandy," little Margaret Lorraine is more than ready and willing to do a chore or an errand.

A book catalogue for which I had sent to a Monitor advertiser was of value when I received word from Honolulu that my daughter needed books she could not obtain there. The prices of these books were very reasonable and they were sent promptly.

I did not receive any replies to my former letter to The Parent, but I answered two letters and found two dear young persons who write me very interesting letters. I am so grateful for them.

(Mrs.) G. N. I. C.

* * *

We have on hand so many letters too long to include in the Parent column, that we give here a few excerpts, by way of introducing many persons to each other in the available space:

New York, N. Y.

This column avails us of the opportunity of becoming acquainted with folks whom ordinarily we would never have the pleasure of knowing. In this manner we are able to change views on many different topics. I am 24 years old and imagine there are numbers of persons who might like to receive letters now and then, and to whom I would be glad to write. —J. O'M.

* * *

Quincy, Mass.

The Monitor does meet splendidly many needs and I have been blessed threugh its pages many times. I am over 30 and no "parent" but I would welcome an alert English correspondent.—H. W. N.

* * *

Los Angeles, Calif.

The Parent column offers a splendid channel for expressing our ideas and enjoying the experiences of others, and is a source of comradery in a fine kind of human relationship. —(Miss) O. M.

* * *

Manchester, Eng.

Anyone interested in England or Wales I would be delighted to correspond with, and especially if this could be done in shorthand (Pitman's) as this is a hobby of mine, together with a slight knowledge I have of arts and crafts, which is opening out to me through reading the articles in the Monitor.

The articles on the Editorial Page, written by Collinson Owen, are thoroughly enjoyed, and I wish there were more of the Archibald articles. —(Miss) A. W.

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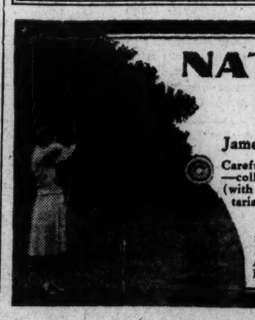

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Merrie England

They change the guards regularly at Buckingham Palace, and the tide of traffic flows ceaselessly over and under the Tower Bridge, whether or not we are there to witness it. But now and then we must go over to visit this marvelous city.

There are numerous hotels in Great Britain advertised on the Hotel Pages of the Monitor every Tuesday from which you can select your stopping place. You can make your reservations while sitting comfortably at home and have no delay or inconvenience after reaching your destination.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Delights of Collecting—By Title

IF YOU should step into the modest library in which I sit, you would not be in any way impressed with the size or appearance of the collection which lines my walls. You would see less than two thousand volumes and would search in vain for anything which might be classed as a rarity. Unless I could lure you into a comfortable chair and an evening of quiet talk, which would be most agreeable at least to me, you would probably turn away and look elsewhere for some collection boasting of costly bindings and expensive treasures. But if you will accept my hospitable invitation and linger for a moment I will show you a secret, for I possess perhaps the largest and richest library in the world. It is so extensive that I cannot even estimate the number of volumes nor could I possibly reckon the value in terms of mere money, and yet it is all quite comfortably housed within this very room.

Come over here and look along this shelf. But you turn to me with a puzzled air and observe that this is only a row of paper bound pamphlets of all shapes and sizes. Yes, this is the shelf and you read a title like this, A Catalogue of Valuable Books on Literature, Art, Bibliography, History, Voyages, Travels, etc., offered by Messrs. Bibliophiles & Co., London and New York; or, Choice Items from Recently Purchased Libraries, offered at attractive prices by Buchhändler, Berlin and Munich. And so on down the row. If you have the inclination and the time you will find no end of similar treasures which give you the clue to the secret of my unique collection.

For you see I am, as you might infer, a collector of titles; not the kind which I can write before or after my name, but the kind which I can hoard with far more pride and satisfaction in this flexible library of mine. I am a particularly faithful patron of those booksellers who issue elaborate catalogues with full descriptions of their wares, sometimes with extensive quotations of the most interesting passages. So it is that with scarcely any effort of imagination I can quite readily see this Journal of Voyage for the Discovery of a Northwest Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in five quarto volumes, beautifully bound in calf and illustrated with numerous plates and maps, London, 1821; or, the Fables, Original and Selected, by the most esteemed American and European authors, folio in full red Morocco, 1734.

First editions? I have them all! At least so far as I have been able to secure them through these catalogues which I have been industriously assembling for a good many years. And they are many indeed. If you watch the record of important sales in various periodicals, you will see what I actually possess. Of course, you will not find my name as the buyer, but if I have seen the published record, you may be sure that I have automatically added the volumes to my collection.

And I am just as rich in manuscripts of which I have also a collection which would be the envy of the British Museum had they an inkling of it. Only the other day I acquired several hundred letters of celebrities of the eighteenth century together with the original script of an Elizabethan play. I have some priceless diaries of the sixteenth century the exact description of which I had best not divulge since I do not care to be subjected to the voluminous correspondence which would pour in should their identity and my own become public.

I will not attempt to describe also the numerous engravings, etchings and old plates which I have secured in the same simple and magical fashion. You can find them all in these catalogues which have been thoughtfully prepared for me without any trouble or expense on my part. Is it not a wondrous formula which I have discovered? Not the least among the advantages of my collecting methods is the complete peace which I enjoy in protecting my wealth. Your ordinary collector must construct elaborate vaults, strong rooms and modern fireproof buildings as Mr. Morgan or Mr. Huntington were obliged to do. I am relieved of all such troubles. I need to engage no secretaries, librarians, specialists or watchmen to arrange and preserve my titles. I am relieved also of all the worry of bargaining and purchasing through various agents who must have their commissions.

But you will impatiently object, being a sensible person, that I cannot enjoy a mere printed title without the ability to see with my own eyes and touch with my own hands these choice items. Books, you will quite properly urge, are intended to be read. But let me venture to question quite confidently if collectors do commonly read the books which they buy. I hazard a modest doubt. At least I am willing to confess my own misgivings whether I should often do more than turn the pages of a volume here and there. Granting however that all other collectors do faithfully peruse the rarities which they acquire through purchase, I hardly know when I should find the time to follow their example. However heretical, I admit that I find a modern facsimile of an old classic somewhat more satisfying when I do have the leisure to read it.

If the truth be known, I suspect that I spend as much time over my treasure-titles as many an ostensibly wealthy purchaser. I am sure that I derive as much delight from them as most of those persons whose actual volumes remain year in and year out behind glass doors or locked away from all view of affectionate eyes. I happen to know of a certain rare collection which has been nailed up in packing boxes for several years until the "owner" could decide what to do with them! But no one can ever reproach me for shutting up my library from the light. My collection, you must understand, is a working collection. These catalogues which you are looking at with me are well worn, like the serviceable publications which they are. I like nothing better than to have people come as you have at the present moment and pore over my volumes with me. And in all modesty I must insist that I am utterly generous with them all. I want everybody to share them with me.

Of course, I do not mean that I am stubbornly impervious to the joy of seeing and opening actual volumes of rare value. The hours I have spent in five of the six largest libraries in the world would amount to some actual years in mere time. In fifteen minutes I can reach the most extensive collection in America and I do frequent its miles of stacks. But I am always happy to get back to my own special collection. According to my undoubtedly naïve taste I am strangely content with my shelf of titles.

You can now readily understand what superior advantages I enjoy in this simple technique of collection. You will also perceive how far superior I am to the mere bibliographer who lists a great mass of titles for some special purpose, generally with no thought of delighting in his collection as your true bibliophile does, who lingers with loving pride over his possessions. Well, I need insist no longer that I am as true a bibliophile as ever bargained for a rare folio. And the best of it is that I never envy a fellow collector.

Now that you begin to comprehend my simple secret let us select a few of the catalogues from the magic shelf and lay them out on the table. (I can never know how to make a choice of them. Any will do.) Open this one. There in alluring letters we read

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This treasure, we read on, is a "Folio, in old calf, with the beautiful portrait engraved by Marshall. Edited by the poet Shirley, and dedicated to Philip Earl of Pembroke to whom the works of 'the Sweet Swan of Avon' were also dedicated." There is much more description to tempt the hesitating buyer.

But I see that you need no further blandishments of the bookseller. Blissfully indifferent to the price, you have already possessed the volume in common with me. You are now welcomed into my select but always hospitable circle of brother collectors. You have learned the secret from this brief experience. And now we can sit here at our leisure and explore together this priceless store. Today perhaps we shall become so engrossed in the choice volumes that we shall not want to turn the page. But we can roam at will in the future among the stores on my shelf. For us true collectors here is ample delight.

P. K.

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In a Carpenter's Shop

A little way up the lane leading from Anthony's house, was the workshop of Eli Dawes, the carpenter. Eli was the best carpenter in Somerset, the farmers and the gentry came from villages miles away to get his work. Whatever he did had to be well done, whether it was to put new beams into an old church roof, or a new gate to a field. You could tell Eli's gates anywhere, beautiful solid oak gates they were; the posts and bars looked as though he loved the wood as he worked it, and so he did. He did all the work that was wanted at the millhouse and the homestead by Anthony's Father, and Eli's workshop was one of the first places outside his own home that Anthony came to know well. As soon as he was old enough to wander by himself, he wandered up the lane to the workshop, where Eli Dawes was planing wood with his sleeves tucked up. His arms were knotty, and his hands were hard, with short square-tipped fingers, but the shavings that came off his plane were as fine as muslin, and the plank of oak was left as smooth as the top of the Millpond. And like the Millpond, its beautiful flat surface was full of markings that did not ruffle it—wavy lines and satiny spots floating along the plank like flecks of sunlight on the water. If you looked close at the surface of the plank, this fleet of spots and lines seemed to be moving under your very eye, just as the lines and spots in water do; they are always there, and yet you cannot be sure they are the very same ones, but the change, if there is one, takes place so swiftly you cannot see when one spot goes and the next comes. How can a thing be quite, quite still, and move at the same time?

When Eli Dawes saw Anthony lingering in the road, he beckoned sideways with his head, as his hands were too busy to stop. "Come along in and see," he said. The little boy ran in eagerly, shuffling up the sawdust that lay thick on the floor. It was then, as he watched the plane swish along the plank, that the shining marks on the oak were revealed to him, like wings and little flashes, or rather, like the movements of wings and fishes making their signs on the air and the water. The oak wood seemed to be full of swimming and flying. In one of Eli's pauses, Anthony touched the marks.

"Are they moving?" he asked.

"Ah," said the carpenter, "that's where the old tree did move, when he was green."

"Can trees move, Mr. Dawes?"

"All growing things do move, Master Anthony. Look ee here, these lines 'll show ee his years. Every year a tree gets a new ring, and when he's cut in twain ye can tell his age by the rings he's got."

Anthony felt his own little body. "I've got six rings," he said.

"You're a fine little sapling, to be sure," said Eli planing again.

"How many rings have you got, Mr. Dawes?"

"Nigh fifty, mebbe more. I couldn't say to a certainty."

"If you were cut in twain you could," suggested Anthony.

Eli smiled again. . . .

"Shall I show ee how to hold a plane, my dear?"

Anthony's heart nearly burst with joy. Eli got his smallest plane and held his hard warm hands over Anthony's tiny ones, and showed him how to move the plane across the plank. When Eli held it with him, it went like a moorhen over water, but when he tried by himself it would keep sticking fast, at first. But before long it went easier, and Eli said that Anthony would make a proper little workman. — ELEANOR FARJEON, in "Kaleidoscope."

Rubinstein at Home

My acquaintance with Anton Rubinstein began early and I saw him whenever he came to Vienna, which he did frequently. In these years, after my return to Vienna, he lived in a villa in the neighborhood of the city (Neuwaldegg) and was working hard on his opera Kinder der Heide. One day, with my new trio (Opus 4) in my pocket, I drove out to his house with two friends, a violinist and a 'cellist, Rubinstein played it over with the two musicians and his opinion was expressed in these words: "I advise you to play a great deal of Mozart." My trio was too modern for him. Tempora Mutantur. . . . We talked, among other matters, of Beethoven's symphonies; of the incomparable humor of the Eighth, a thing then rare in music. At that moment suddenly we heard a hurdy-gurdy in a neighboring garden play the motive of the last movement of this symphony in three-quarter time, as if it were a waltz. The coincidence was amusing and we laughed. Evening came on and we went back to the music room. Rubinstein sat down at the piano and improvised aimlessly for a while. Suddenly he took up the hurdy-gurdy's waltz motive from the Eighth Symphony which he had just heard and played all kinds of variations on it. He counterpointed it in the bass; then developed it, first as a canon, next as a fugue for four voices and again transformed it into a tender song. He then returned to Beethoven's original form, later changing to a gay Viennese waltz with its own peculiar harmonies, and finally dashed into cascades of brilliant passages, a perfect storm in which the original theme was still unmistakable. It was superb! I had never heard such improvisation; nowadays unfortunately a forgotten art.

How he did play! If you have never heard him play Beethoven's D Minor Sonata (Op. 31, No. 2) or the very moving Orpheusklage, the second movement of his G Major Concerto, you do not know what piano playing can be. . . . On one of these evenings he played his Variations arranged for two pianos with Liszt whom he adored. It was an unusually beautiful thing, to see and to hear the two greatest pianists of the century at the piano together; an event not likely to be repeated often.—From "Karl Goldmark, the Life of a Viennese Composer." Translated by ALICE GOLDMARK BRANDEIS.

Coral and Saffron

Morning, lovely morning,
Approaches. Night is gone.
The sky hangs low with jewels;
And earth awaits the dawn.

Slowly, in coral wonder,
Looms every mountain height;
While through the sleeping valley,
Tiptoes a saffron light

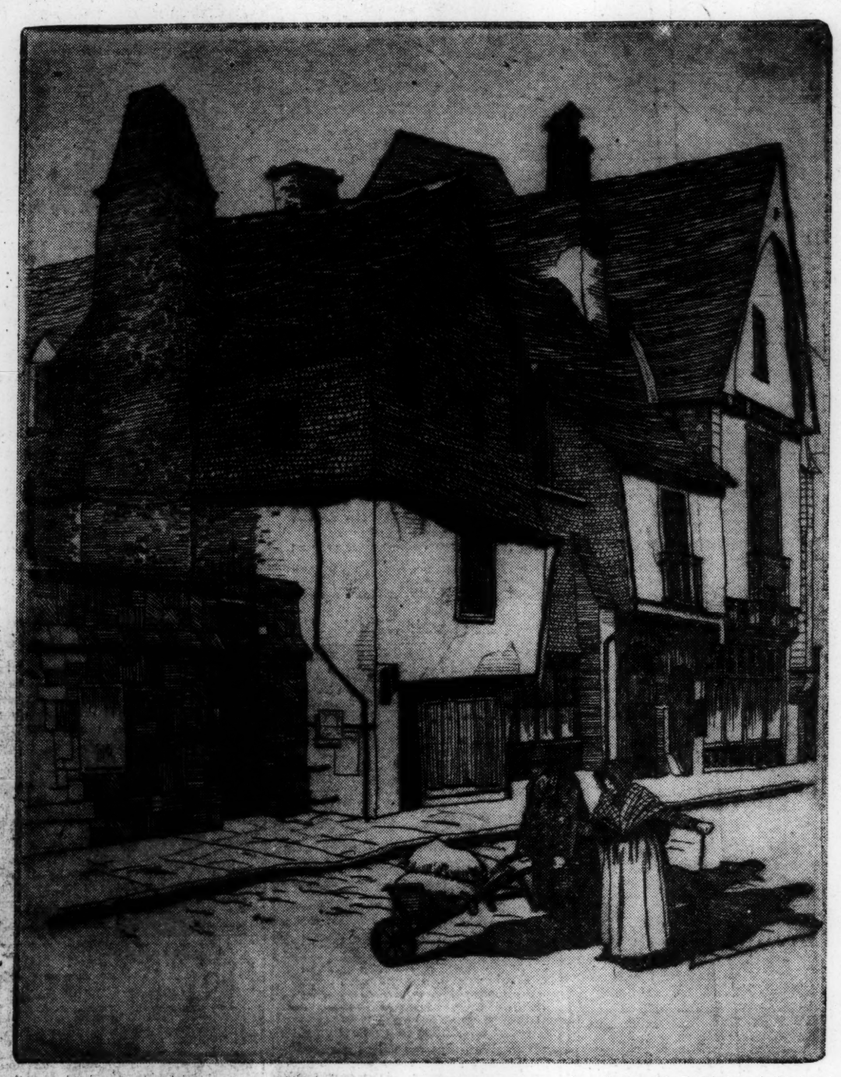
That sets the river twinkling
Along its sandy bars,
And wakens silvery birches
To glitter like the stars.

EVANTHA CALDWELL.

Sonnet to a Hawk

On high a hawk in spirals widely swings,
Whom presently the kingbirds fierce assault:
When lo, undaunted, swift, the very vault
Of heaven he mounts with steady play of wings,
Till far above, a shout of joy he flings,
That rings through the dull, drowsy noon. Nor fear, nor fault,
Attend the sovereign way he does exalt
Himself above his foes; his scorn of things
Below; his skyward flight and shining eye.
O bird, how wronged thou art by dark report!
And O that each of us on perfect poise
Of wing, with flight serene, would rise on high
When met by base attack, beyond the noise
Of tumult, mounting on to God's own court.

ROY W. VAN LIEW.



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Chimney Pots and Slates. From an Etching by Ernest Thorne Thompson.

Eine Hoffnungsbotschaft

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALS Pope die jetzt wohl bekannte Zeile schrieb: „Hoffnung quillt ewig in der menschlichen Brust", äußerte er eine Wahrheit, die den Menschen Trost und Ermutigung gebracht hat. Wie finster der Weg, wie quälend gegenwärtige Schwierigkeiten auch immer scheinen mögen, dem Kämpfenden kann die Versicherung kommen, daß es für jede Aufgabe eine Lösung gibt, und daß er sie unfehlbar finden und die Freiheit und Harmonie, deren er bedarf, hier und jetzt genießen kann.

Untrügliche Hoffnung gründet sich auf die Tatsache, daß Gott, das unfehlbare göttliche Gemüt, Sein Weltall einschließlich des Menschen mit grenzenloser und unparteiischer Weisheit, Güte und Liebe regiert. Die Christliche Wissenschaft macht dies über jeden Zweifel hinaus klar. Wie erfreulich die Versicherung doch ist, daß die Hoffnung auf Erlösung, die Gewißheit vollständiger Befreiung von allem, was dem Guten unähnlich ist, für jedermann ohne Ausnahme besteht!

In einem Hause hing an einer auffallenden Stelle eines Zimmers folgender eingerahmte Wandspruch aus dem 71. Psalm: „Ich aber will immer harren und will immer deines Ruhmes mehr machen". Mindestens ein Mitglied dieser Familie ließ kaum einen Tag vorübergehen, ohne über diese hilfreiche Botschaft nachzudenken. Wahrscheinlich nahmen in seiner Kindheit die schönen Vögel, die den erleuchteten Spruch schmückten, seine Aufmerksamkeit in Anspruch; als er aber mit den Jahren zum Jüngling heranreifte, gewannen die Worte des Spruchs eine tiefere und hilfreichere Bedeutung in seinem Denken. Später folgten schwere Kämpfe mit Krankheit und Enttäuschung, und das menschliche Leben schien finster und schwierig; aber es leuchtete immer ein Hoffnungsstrahl, zuweilen sehr schwach, aber unauslöschlich.

Eines Tages las dieser Mann inmitten dieser Kämpfe einige Aufsätze in einer der christlich-wissenschaftlichen Zeitschriften—der ersten, die er je zu Gesicht bekommen hatte,—und sofort gewann er neue Hoffnung, daß er die ersehnte Gesundheit und Freiheit gewiß verwirklichen werde. Dann erhielt er das christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy. Hierin fand er die Erfüllung seiner Hoffnung; denn durch das Lesen dieses Buchs und durch sein Streben, das, was es lehrt, anzuwenden, wurde er wieder gesund. Überdies wurde er glücklicher und konnte sich in höherem Grade nützlich erweisen, als er es bisher für möglich gehalten hatte. Solche Heilungen durch die Christliche Wissenschaft ereignen sich fortwährend, und dadurch wird vielen geholfen, den Zweck der Mrs. Eddy einigermaßen zu erkennen, den sie mit den Worten (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 152) ausdrückte: „Die Verfasserin hat sich bemüht, dieses Buch zum Äskulap des Gemüts sowie des Körpers zu machen, damit es den Kranken Hoffnung geben und sie heilen möge, wenn sie auch nicht wissen, wie dieses Werk geschieht".

Im Lichte der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist es klar, daß die Hoffnung, die selbst inmitten von Kämpfen aufrechterhalten wird, an sich ein Beweis der Gegenwart des Christus, der Wahrheit, ist. Der liebreiche Christus ist immer nahe, und jeden, der treu strebt, führt er in einen volleren Sinn von Harmonie. Wie gut es doch ist, zu wissen, daß Gott jedes Seiner Kinder liebt, daß Er sogar unter widrigen Umständen stets führend und schützend zur Verfügung steht, und daß Er jeden in den Sonnenschein und die Wärme Seiner bewußt erkannten und genossenen Gegenwart führt! Der Psalmist sagte wahrhaftig: „Er hat seinen Engeln befohlen über dir, daß sie dich behüten auf allen deinen Wegen".

Was daher auch immer die Prüfung oder die Schwierigkeit sei, man braucht nie die Hoffnung aufzugeben. Selbst der geringste Augenschein dieser Eigenschaft beweist, wenn richtig angewandt, die Gegenwart Gottes, des allmächtigen Guten, der Seinem Kinde den nötigen Segen erteilen und einem volleren Genuß des Guten entgegenführen wird. Jede Verheißung in der göttlich eingegebenen Heiligen Schrift kann erfüllt werden, weil jede Verheißung von Gott, der die ewige Wahrheit ist, gegeben wurde. Das zunehmende Verständnis der durch die Christliche Wissenschaft geoffenbarten Wahrheit, daß Gott das All in allem ist, und daß der wirkliche Mensch das vollkommene Bild und Gleichnis Gottes ist, zeigt mit Gewißheit, daß der Mensch durch Widerspiegelung alles Gute genießt. Dies ermutigt zu vollerer Betätigung der Hoffnung, spornt den Glauben an und hilft die brüderliche Liebe anwenden. In Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 446) schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Gott verstehen stärkt die Hoffnung, erhebt den Glauben an die Wahrheit auf den Thron und bewahrheitet das Wort Jesu: ‚Siehe, ich bin bei euch alle Tage bis an der Welt Ende'". Das durch das Eindringen in die Christliche Wissenschaft und durch die Ausübung ihrer Lehren gewonnene wissenschaftliche Verständnis Gottes tritt an menschliche Aufgaben jeder Art erfolgreich heran. Es ist daher immer guter Grund zu Hoffnung vorhanden.

A Message of Hope

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN Pope wrote the now familiar line, "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," he voiced a truth which has brought comfort and encouragement to humanity. However dark the way may seem, however trying present difficulties may appear, to the struggling one the assurance can come that there is a solution to every problem, and that he can with certainty find it and enjoy the needed freedom and harmony here and now.

Unfailing hope is based upon the fact that God, the unerring divine Mind, is governing His universe, including man, with boundless and impartial wisdom, goodness, and love. Christian Science makes this unmistakably plain. How happifying is the assurance that for every one without exception there is the hope of salvation, the certainty of full deliverance from whatever is unlike good!

In a certain home there hung in a conspicuous place on the wall of one of its rooms a framed motto with these words from the seventy-first Psalm: "I will hope continually, and will yet praise thee more and more." At least one member of that household allowed scarcely a day to pass without contemplating this helpful message. The beautiful birds which adorned the illuminated motto were probably the outstanding feature to him in early boyhood; but as the years passed and young manhood succeeded boyhood, the words of the motto gained in his thought a deeper and more helpful meaning. Later followed severe struggles with ill-health and disappointment, when human life seemed to be dark and difficult; but there was always a ray of hope, sometimes very faint, but unquenchable.

One day, in the midst of those struggles, this individual read some articles in one of the Christian Science periodicals,—the first he had ever seen,—and he at once gained new hope as to the certainty of realizing the health and freedom which he was seeking. He then obtained a copy of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. Here he found the fulfillment of his hope, for by reading this book and striving to put into practice what it teaches he regained health; and, furthermore, he gained a greater degree of happiness and usefulness than he had hitherto believed to be possible. Such healings through Christian Science are taking place continually, and many are thus helped to recognize in some measure Mrs. Eddy's aim, when she wrote (Science and Health, p. 152), "The author has endeavored to make this book the Æsculapius of mind as well as of body, that it may give hope to the sick and heal them, although they know not how the work is done."

In the light of Christian Science it is plain that the hope which is maintained even in the midst of struggles, is in itself a proof of the presence of Christ, Truth. The tender Christ is ever near, and will lead each one who is faithfully striving into a fuller sense of harmony. How good it is to know that God loves every one of His children; that, even amid adverse circumstances, He is ever at hand, guiding and protecting, and that He will bring each one into the sunshine and warmth of His presence, consciously realized and enjoyed. The Psalmist said truly, "He shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways."

Therefore, whatever be the trial or difficulty, one need never lose hope. Even the least evidence of this quality rightly directed proves the presence of God, omnipotent good, who will impart to His child the needed blessing, leading on to a fuller enjoyment of good. Every promise in the inspired Scriptures is capable of being fulfilled, because each promise has been made by God, who is eternal Truth. The growing understanding of the truth revealed in Christian Science, that God is All-in-all, and that the real man is God's perfect image and likeness, shows with certainty that man enjoys, by reflection, all that is good. This encourages the fuller exercise of hope, stimulates faith, and aids the practice of brotherly love. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 446), "To understand God strengthens hope, enthrones faith in Truth, and verifies Jesus' word: 'Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world.'" The scientific understanding of God, gained through the study of Christian Science and the practice of its teachings, copes effectually with human problems of every kind. There is, therefore, always good reason for hope.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

At Mitylene

O Artemis,
Will you not leave the dark fastness
And set your steel-white foot upon the foam,
And come across the rustling sand
Setting it adrift with the wind of your raiment.

For these women have laid out a purple cloth,
And they have builded you an altar
Of white shells for the honey.
They have taken the sea grass for garlands
And cleansed their lips with the sea.

O Artemis,
Girdle the gold about you,
Set the silver upon your hair
And remember us.

—RICHARD ALDINGTON, in "Collected Poems."

A Bird of the Hills

A fisherman on a moorland stream sees a black bird suddenly start up from nowhere, and, chippering a few sharp, metallic notes, fly swiftly above the water until it vanishes round a bend in the stream. If a novice in bird-lore, he probably dismisses it as a blackbird, and thinks no more about it; but a discriminating eye would note, even when on the wing, its shorter tail and stockier appearance. True, one of its country names, "water-ousel," suggests "the ousel cock so black of hue," and in Somerset both dipper and blackbird are called "colley," a good Shakespearean adjective which means "black." But the two are not very closely related, the one being a thrush, and the other a member of a distinct family, the Cinclidæ. Nor is the dipper really black, for his head is a delightful tawny-brown and his back mottled grey. And a front view of him will show you that he sports a neat, white shirt-front, below which a cinnamon cummerbund, usually brighter in the male than in the female, partly encircles his lower breast.

Pennant, as appears from one of Gilbert White's letters to him, confused the dipper with the ring-ousel, but, although this bird also wears a patch of white on his throat, he is really a thrush, while the dipper is closer kin to dunnock and wren. Wren-like, indeed, he is in shape, and in some of his habits; both have the trick of cocking the tail up and bobbing the body up and down, and it is this amusing trick of curtsying or "dipping" that gives the dipper his name. He resembles the wren, too, in his ceaseless activity; both are ever prying and peering, the wren in hedgerow and brake and often at the water's edge, but the dipper in and out of and under the water. . . .

My happiest memories of the dipper are linked with the swirling, tumbling streams of the moors and mountains; it is these that he loves most, and among them he is seen at his best. I saw a pair swimming and diving in the Tummel at Pitlochry on a day of dismal and continuous downpour, depressing to us, but to them supremely enjoyable. If you are as happy in or under water as out of it, it matters little what the weather may be. And there was a morning in March when snow had moulded the abrupt peaks of Capel Curig to smooth, sweeping curves; we saw no birds above the snow-line except a lonely kestrel, but there was the dipper, diving headlong off a boulder into the spate, and emerging on the opposite bank unperturbed and with every feather unruffled.

Everywhere in the hill country you find him—throughout the length of the Pennines, in the ghylls of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire, by the scars of Yorkshire, up and down the Derbyshire dales. He is at home among the mountains of Wales and in the border Marches of Herefordshire and Shropshire. The clear-eyed streams amid the Cotswolds know him also, and he adorns Mendip's limestone coombes.—E. W. HENRY, in *The Nineteenth Century.*

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RADIO - AVIATION

The Listener Speaks

NEARLY 1000 years ago, according to tradition, before others of his race, having established themselves on the coasts of France crossed into England under William the Conqueror, Leif the Lucky sailed down from his father's home in Greenland to the coasts of Nova Scotia and New England. Wherever Atlantic seas met rugged northern coasts the Vikings were found in all their individualism and courageous strength.

These same characteristics were not lost as century followed century. They were conspicuous in the lives of the Elizabethan privateers and they have recently been widely noted in the rambling reminiscences and imaginations of "Trader Horn."

A program which would have delighted Mr. Horn himself was offered on Monday last in the General Motors hour at 9:30 p. m., eastern time. Once more the Vikings breasted the waves of the unknown—but this time these waves were moving in the ether over land as well as sea.

The whole hour was occupied by Norse music, some of it provided by the orchestra under Adrian Schubert and some of it by Sigurd Nilssen, concert and operatic bass, who was born in Oregon of Norwegian parents. Mr. Nilssen's voice contains in itself much of the Viking character. It is full of masculine vigor and control but with no trace of coarseness or materialism. He interpreted the groups of Norse songs with a sense of power and daring which suggested spiritual rather than animal courage.

In the concluding lines of "An Enemy of the People" Ibsen states that the strongest man is he who stands most alone, and the nature of Mr. Nilssen's singing suggests this individual strength which derives its power from something more than human—the something which is expressed in the ancient Scandinavian legends of the gods and heroes.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR SATURDAY, APRIL 20

Symphonic Music

Walter Damrosch (General Electric—WEAF chain transcontinental). A Dvorak trio of violins and viola is featured. 9 p. m.

Orchestral

"Song of India," in Concert Arrangement (White House—WEAF chain). Orchestra under Hugo Mariani. 6:30 p. m.

Girl Scouts of America (Gold Spot—WJZ chain). An orchestra under the direction of Hans Barth serenades the Girl Scouts. 6:30 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ chain). Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas" opens this concert of lighter classics. 11 p. m.

Band Music

United States Navy Band (CBS transcontinental). Lieut. Charles Benter's organization replaces the United States Army Band, which is on furlough. The Navy Band, normally on board the Presidential yacht Mayflower, is available by yacht's decommission. 10:30 p. m.

Edwin Franko Goldman (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). "Young America," a new march by Mr. Goldman with lyrics by his son Richard Henry Goldman will be played for time featuring a chorus of 50 "young Americans." 8 p. m.

Talks

Charles N. Schwab and Henry A. Reninger, president of the National Safety Council (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Mr. Schwab discusses "Safety as a Factor in Industry." First of a new "Universal Safety Series," Mr. Reninger tells their purpose. 7 p. m.

Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, and Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior (CBS transcontinental). Columbia's "National Radio Forum" series. 10 p. m.

Vocal Ensemble

"Singing Peaches" (NBC Pacific). Popular program by feminine duo and male quartet. A quartet of violins also contributes. 8 p. m.

Vocal and Orchestral

Paul Oliver, tenor; Vaughn de Leath, contralto; Frank Bigck, pianist, and Smalle and Robertson, vocal duo. (RCA-WJZ Chain). Good program for dealers testing sets for prospective customers. 3:30 p. m.

Organ Recital

Lew White (WEAF Chain transcontinental). An all-spring program featuring Mr. White's own "The Storm." 8 p. m.

Vocal Duo

Nita and Renee Wright (WEAF Chain). 11 p. m.

Sketches

"The Hunchback" (WJZ Chain). Adaptation of James Sheridan Knowles' drama in blank verse. 10 p. m.

"Rip Van Winkle" (NBC Pacific). National Players do the Washington Irving classic with music. 9 p. m.

"School Days" (NBC Pacific). Professor Knickleibne has quite a time controlling the unruly class this time. 10 p. m.

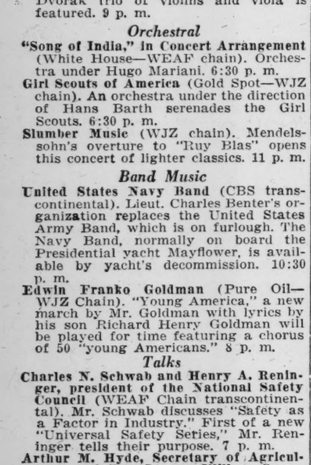
Rhythmic Music

Mildred Hunt (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Popular crooning contralto with dance and band under Frank Vagnoni. 8:30 p. m.

"7-11s" (WJZ Chain). Merle Johnson's group. 9:30 p. m.

B. A. Rolfe's Orchestra (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Doing old favorites and current Broadway tunes. 10 p. m.

"Let's Dance" (NBC Pacific). Invitation extended by Frank Ellis and his Trocaderans, popular west coast group. 11 p. m.



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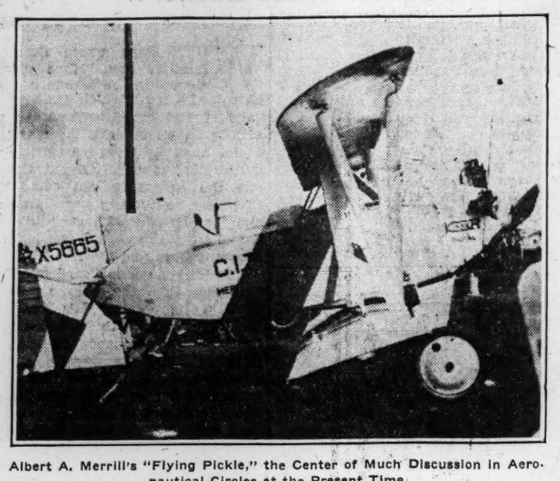

Albert A. Merrill's "Flying Pickle," the Center of Much Discussion in Aeronautical Circles at the Present Time.

"The Flying Dill Pickle"

A STUBBY little green airplane which, because of its shape and its color, has become popularly known as the Flying Dill Pickle, and known as the C. I. T. 9, embodies several very novel aerodynamic features. It was invented by Albert A. Merrill, and designed and built under the supervision of Dr. Clark B. Millikan and Dr. Arthur L. Klein at the Daniel Guggenheim Graduate School of Aeronautics, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif.

A number of the best aeronautical engineers in this country maintain that the Merrill type ship is not practical, that it is a pickle in more than name alone. There are others, however, equally noted, who hail it as the prophet of a new era in airplane design. In actual flight tests the C. I. T. 9 has shown very high stability and ease of control. A glance at its specifications, with some explanation, should be of value.

MERRILL TYPE BIPLANE

Surfaces (Gottingen)	387
Span (upper and lower)	23 ft.
Chord (upper and lower)	3 ft.
Gap	5 ft.
Total area	138 sq. ft.
Effective area	132 sq. ft.
Stagger	2½ ft.
Decalage	4°
Weight empty	950 lbs.
Weight with pilot and fuel and passenger	1,320 lbs.
Loading per sq. ft.	8.6—10.1 lbs.
Loading per horsepower	11.32—13.30 lbs.
Motor, Kinner Radial	100 h.p.

Some Definitions

The "span" is the length of the wing from tip to tip. The average two place biplane has a span about seven feet longer than that of the C. I. T. 9.

The "chord" is the width of the wing from leading edge to trailing edge. The average wing chord for a ship of like capacity is about five feet.

The "gap" is the space between the upper and lower wings.

The "total area" (of lifting surface of the wings) of the C. I. T. 9 is only about half that of most planes of the same capacity.

"Stagger" is the distance one wing is set in advance of the other. Most ships have a stagger equal to one-fifth of their chord length, while that of the Pickle is one-half its chord length.

This ship has double the amount of "decalage" of the normal plane, that is, if the trailing edges of the upper and lower wings were extended back until they converged, they would meet twice as soon in the C. I. T. 9.

A Lighter Ship Type

The Flying Dill Pickle is lighter than the standard ship, due to the shortening of its fuselage. The average plane requires an elongated fuselage to provide sufficient leverage for the tail surfaces to maintain longitudinal stability and control. From this it is evident that the Merrill type ship is not so dependent on its tail surfaces as are other types.

The reason for this is that the positive stagger is so pronounced, or in other words, the lower wing is set so far back of the upper, that it acts as a stabilizer as well as a lifting surface. The four degree decalage also aids in making the biplane cellule (the wings as a unit) stable.

Therefore, when we examine the tail surfaces, it is not altogether a shock to find the usual stabilizer entirely lacking. The horizontal elevators, or flippers, as the pilot calls them, are extremely small, while the vertical rudder, in comparison, is unusually large.

Before we take up the radical novelty which makes the Merrill type plane so unique, it would be well to review the possible motion of an airplane. These are: Pitch, which is the up and down movement of an airplane around its lateral axis; roll, the side to side movement around its longitudinal axis; and yaw, the left to right movement around its vertical axis.

In the ordinary plane, pitch is controlled by the elevators; roll, by the ailerons, and yaw, by the rudder.

The Merrill type biplane has such small elevators that they are totally ineffective in the air, but are useful on the ground to get the tail up for taking off, and to counteract jarring of the plane on a rough field.

Canging the Lift

To climb or descend in an ordinary plane, it is necessary to increase or decrease the lift either indirectly by applying power, or directly, by a change in the angle of attack. Since a change in the angle of attack of the wings involves also a change of attitude of the fuselage, the nose of the plane points up in a climb and down in a descent.

The unique feature of the Merrill type plane is that the fuselage remains in the same horizontal attitude in all conditions of flight, while the angle of incidence of the wings may be varied. This is accomplished by making it possible for the pilot to swing the wings into whatever angle of incidence he may desire.

Two trunnions fitted under the rear spar of the upper wing attach it to the fuselage cabane (fuselage struts), so that the wings as a unit can be swung about them by pushing forward or backward on the lower wing, which passes under the fuselage. The pilot controls the mechanism by a wheel in the cockpit, which operates through a rack and pinion to move the wing cellule backward and forward, pivoting about the trunnions.

Vertical control is secured by setting the wings at the desired angle of incidence. By pushing the lower wing forward, the angle at which both wings meet the air is increased. Additional lift results, and the plane climbs. By pulling the lower wing back, the angle of incidence is decreased, and the plane goes into a glide.

Center of Gravity

The center of gravity is directly under the trunnion axis under the upper wing rear spar. Therefore, the fuselage remains horizontal regardless of what the angle of incidence is at which the wings are set. For this reason, the plane cannot stall, whip, nose dive, or loop.

Reactions from the wings have no effect on the wheel which controls the wing setting, so the pilot need not keep his hand on the wheel. He can easily turn it to change the angle of the wings, and it will stay at that setting until he shifts again.

The mechanism is so constructed that the wings cannot be set at an angle past that of maximum lift at the one extreme, or minimum drag, at the other. Thanks to this provision the plane cannot climb or descend at an unsafe angle. Thus the pilot has perfect control of his ship so long as all its parts are in working order, even in case of engine failure.

In such a contingency, the Merrill type plane goes into a steady glide, while the fuselage automatically remains horizontal so that it is at all times in a position to make a three-point landing. Since a safe angle of incidence is insured, there is always sufficient forward speed to maintain control. With these facts in mind, it is clear that the ship cannot come down nose first, a distinct advantage.

Makes Short Landings

Another good point the Merrill type craft has scored is its ability to make short landings. To land the pilot sets the wings for descent without power, then as the ground is approached, he slowly increases the setting. Just before the wheels touch the ground the wings are set at the angle of maximum lift, and as the plane makes a three-point landing the slight tipping back of the ship to let the tail skid touch ground increases this angle still more. This results in a sudden rapid increase in drag, surpassing that obtainable in a fixed wing plane, which acts as an air brake to bring the ship to a stop.

In the accompanying illustration the C. I. T. 9 is shown as it appears just after landing, with the wings set at their maximum angle of incidence. When the wings are set for descent, the lower one swings back under the fuselage. At its limit of minimum drag the trailing edge of the lower wing is even with the back of the cockpit.

The so-called Dill Pickle flies, but until accurate performance data for it are available, it is impossible to compare it to the standard type of airplane. Until it has been proved by long use on more than one ship of the Merrill type that the trunnion axis is 100 per cent reliable, we will not know whether the apparent advantage of the variable wing is an advantage or a hazard.

This type of craft will never come into very wide use if the trunnion axis cannot withstand strain and vibration. Diminishing the size and number of the struts should also improve the C. I. T. 9.

It seems probable that when the Merrill type plane is perfected and offered on the market it will become very popular for certain kinds of commercial flying, and especially for pleasure flying. In any event it seems to offer more possibilities of making flight safe for man, than does the prevailing type of airplane.

M. M. W.

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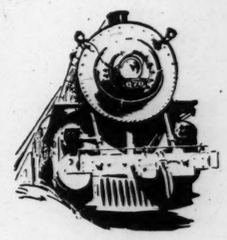
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New York Starts Travel Society to Welcome Visitors

Patriotic, Historic and Tourist Functions to Be Field of New Organization

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Travel Society has been organized here with a view to incorporating in one organization the functions of the Pilgrims Society of London and the Japanese Welcome Society, on one hand, and the Touring Clubs of France, Italy, Germany and Spain on the other. J. Leslie Kincaid, formerly Adjutant-General of New York State, will be the first president of the society.

Mr. Kincaid said the society aimed to acquaint tourists with the attractions of New York State and city. It will originate historical and geographical inquiries and arrange dinners after the fashion of the Pilgrims in London; do patriotic work like the Japanese Welcome Society and further travel like the touring clubs of the Continent.

Among those who have accepted membership on the advisory council, of which Justice William H. Black, of the New York State Supreme Court, is honorary chairman, are the Mexican Ambassador, the Ministers of Norway, Lithuania, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Panama, Egypt and Czechoslovakia; the Consul Generals of Norway, Spain, Uruguay, Chile, Colombia, Finland, Honduras and Argentina; the Consuls of Egypt and Siam, and the Trade Agent of the Irish Free State.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, APRIL 21

PROVIDENCE — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WJAR, 890kc-337m.

BROOKLYN — Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WPCH, 810kc-370m.

BALTIMORE — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WCAO, 600kc-500m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WGHP, 1240kc-242m.

DETROIT—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMBC, 1420kc-211m.

CINCINNATI — First Church of Christ, Scientist, auspices First and Second Churches of Christ, Scientist, Cincinnati, and First Church of Christ, Scientist, Norwood, O., at 11 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WKRC, 550kc-545m.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 5:45 p. m., central standard time, by Station WCCO, 810kc-370m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., central standard time, by Station KFKX-KYW, 1020kc-294m.

TERRE HAUTE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., central standard time, by Station WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

ST. LOUIS—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., central standard time, by Station KFQA-KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

BEAUMONT — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., central standard time, by Station KFDM, 560kc-535m.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KOMO, 920kc-326m.

PORTLAND, Ore—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KOIN, 940kc-319m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFWI, 930kc-322m.

LONG BEACH — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

Library System of Loans Expands

Patron in Small Town May Obtain Any Book in State Institution

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—The inter-library loan system instituted by the New York State Library in 1922 has grown to the extent that it now loans about 65,000 volumes a year.

The system is one whereby an individual living in a community supporting a library, school library or study club may place his order for books not carried by the local institution. The librarian or head of the study club forwards the order to the State reference department, where the book is packed and shipped to the library placing the order. The individual may then keep the book for four weeks, when it is shipped back and once more placed on the shelves of the state institution.

Engineers in the General Electric laboratories in Schenectady, the Corning Glass Works in Corning and the Eastman Kodak Company in Rochester, are only a few of those who turn to the State for reference.

MUSIC CLUBS GROW IN NORTH CAROLINA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—A plea for promotion of interest in music was made by Mrs. William Allen Harper, of Elon College, retiring president of the North Carolina Federation of Music Clubs, at their annual convention. She said that from a total of 58 clubs in 1925, there were now 152 clubs in the State, 78 senior and 74 junior.

JANITOR HONORED FOR RESCUING DOG

Carried Collie to Safety Despite Warnings

An observance of Be Kind to Animals Week, "not on the program," was the awarding of the humane medal of the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to Ray Daniels of Boston, for his bravery in rescuing a collie from a locked apartment during a fire last week in the building of which he was janitor.

Against the warning of fire officers, Mr. Daniels forced his way through the flames into the apartment where the collie was confined, placed the dog on his back, and carried him down a fire escape to the street. The award was formally presented by Herman N. Dean and David A. Bolton.

COURT TO DEFINE POWERS

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court has consented to pass on the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission to require railroads to construct union stations.

CAPT. IRA C. EAKER LEAVES ARMY POST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON — Capt. Ira C. Eaker, chief pilot of the army transport plane Question Mark during its record-breaking endurance flight three months ago, has quit the army to become operations officer of Hoover Field, a local commercial airport. He is under four months' leave.

It is understood here the local field will be the center of a group of air lines connecting Washington with Philadelphia, Norfolk and Richmond, Va., and other cities in Atlantic coast states, to be organized by a group of Philadelphia financiers.

LEAD PRICES REDUCED

NEW YORK—American Smelting & Refining Co. has reduced price of lead 15 points to 7 cents a pound.

STOCKS HAVE IRREGULARLY LOWER TREND

Copper Group Made Target of Bear Operators—Few Advances

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market was still in the doldrums today despite repeated efforts of bull traders to bring about a general rally by marking up a select assortment of oils, foods and specialties, several of which sold at their highest prices of the year. Selling pressure was particularly pronounced against the steel, motor and copper shares.

President Hoover's message to Congress apparently was without market influence. Rumors that the message would contain some reference to the credit situation proved to be unfounded, the market also disregarded the record-breaking first quarter sales report of the General Motors Corporation, and the many new merger rumors in circulation.

Call money renewed at 8 per cent and held firm at that figure throughout the morning despite the calling of about $15,000,000 in loans. Time money was unchanged, but an easier undertone was reported in the bankers' acceptance market.

With the terms of the new stock offering scheduled to be announced after the close of the market, the heaviness of United States Steel common, which sold down more than 2 points to 184⅞ in the early afternoon was somewhat of a disappointment, and led to the belief that the stock may already have discounted the "good news." Fresh buying support developed in the stock in mid-afternoon.

Heavy liquidation continued in the copper stocks. Granby broke 7 points despite publication of the 1928 report showing $3.45 a share earned on the common as compared with 21 cents in 1927 and the statement of Chairman Hayden that the outlook for the coming years was "most promising." Cerro de Pasco broke below 97 to a new low forthe year, and several others were hammered down 2 to nearly 4 points.

A few weak spots were uncovered by bear traders. Western Union, Burroughs Adding Machine, Burns Bros. A, Johns Manville and Superior Steel turned heavy after a display of strength during the morning. Losses of 1 to 2 points were numerous in this group.

Mines were again liquidated, as a result of further unsettlement in the red metal market. Phelps, Dodge and Newmont lost about a point each.

Bear operators made no effort to interrupt the late rally which carried Montgomery Ward and American Can 3 points beyond yesterday's close. Radio also made a gain, but U. S. Steel and coppers continued to hover around the day's low figures. A block of 10,000 shares of Postum was bought at 68½ in the last hour. The closing was irregular. Sales approximated 2,500,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with sterling cables unchanged at $4.85½.

Better demand for rails and high-grade industrial issues carried the bond market slightly higher today on the upturn which began last week as easier money rates loomed on the horizon.

Demand for obligations of the prosperous railroads brought firming prices of Southern Railway general 4s, and Great Northern 5½s. Other strong spots were St. Paul 5s, Erie refunding 5s and Southern Pacific collateral 4s. The Seaboard Air Line adjustment 5s, a center of recent speculative activity on reports that recapitalization plans were near completion, sold off.

The rails have been helped of late by an amendment to the New York State banking law adding to the legal list for savings bank investment in the higher grade issues.

The convertibles remained in the background as stocks declined, except the Pan-American Petroleum 6s, which again moved into new high ground. As a group the oils were firmer in reflection of confidence in the outlook of the industry. Humble Oil and Transcontinental Oil securities were in fair demand.

Still favored by slightly easier money rates, the United States Government obligations made further progress, particularly the Liberties with the higher yields.

In the foreign group, the French and Belgian issues attracted the heaviest buying, with fractionally firmer prices.

INVESTMENT TRUST EARNINGS

North American Investment Corporation, a San Francisco investment trust, has issued its statement for the quarter ended March 31, last, showing approximately 100 per cent increase in earnings as compared with a similar period last year. Total assets of the corporation increased to $8,959,808 from $7,107,177 at the end of 1928, or a total of $1,852,000 in three months. The record of earnings for the quarter amounted to $5.06 a share on 40,083 shares of the common outstanding. This compares with $2.55 a share in the similar period of last year on 16,800 shares.

GRANBY PROFITS JUMP

Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Company, Ltd., reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, profit of $1,552,194 after taxes, interest and depreciation, but before depletion, equivalent to $3.45 a share on 450,000 shares (par $100), compared with $98,208 or 21 cents a share on 444,603 shares in 1927. After setting up a reserve for depletion, surplus for the year was $775,936 compared with a deficit of $844,651 in the previous year.

WEBER & HEILBRONER, INC.

Weber & Heilbroner, Inc., and Brokaw Brothers, a wholly owned subsidiary, reports for the year ended Feb. 28, 1929, $746,560 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after dividends on 24,050 shares of 7 per cent preferred outstanding at end of year to $6.02 a share on 95,968 no-par shares of common, compared with $545,439 or $4.52 a share on 94,668 common shares in previous year.

HARBISON WALKER REFRACTORIES

Net profit of Harbison Walker Refractories Company for the quarter ended March 31 amounted to $1,100,000 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with $1,020,000 in the 1928 quarter. Net profit for March is equal to $0 cents on the 1,440,000 common shares, compared with $2.71 on the 360,000 common shares in the first quarter of 1928.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL INCOME

CHICAGO—March gross of Illinois Central System can be estimated at about $15,195,000, compared with $15,972,782 last year, an indicated decrease of $777,000. Net railway operating income did not decline as much as gross and was probably less than $500,000 under March, 1928, when net was $2,872,886

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT

Philadelphia Rapid Transit reports for three months ended March 31 operating revenue of $14,185,192, compared with $14,287,016 in 1928 and income after operating expenses and taxes of $3,386,924, compared with $3,432,877 in 1928.

REAL SILK HOSIERY MILLS, INC.

Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., reports for the quarter ended March 31 net of $418,748 after depreciation, etc., but before federal taxes, compared with a net loss of $345,637 in the March quarter of 1928.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Canadian National Railways, excluding eastern lines, for the year ended Dec. 31 reports net loss of $24,730,410 after taxes and charges, compared with net loss of $21,576,194 in 1927.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 3 p.m. (Not Closing)

Sales	High	Low	Last Apr.16	Apr.15
1200 Abitibi.....	41¾	41	41⅝	40⅝
200 Ab&Straus ..	135	131	135	..
200 Airway El..	38½	38	38	37⅝
300 Adams Ex ..	690	680	690	680
1500 Adv-Ru.....	90½	88½	90½	89½
360 Adv-Ru pf..	89⅝	88	89½	88¾
100 AdamMillis..	29	29	29	29
2400 Ahumada....	3	2⅞	3	3
400 Air Reduc ..	102¼	100½	101½	100¼
200 Ajax Rub...	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	8¼
200 Alaska Juneu	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
900 Allied Ch ..	279	273	279	275
200 Allied Ch pf	123	123	123	..
5400 Allegheny...	33½	32¾	32⅝	32⅝
1700 Amerada....	33⅝	32⅛	32	33½
200 All'gh pf ww	100	99¾	100	99¾
700 Am Ag Ch..	16½	16	16	16½
100 Am Ag C pf	55¼	55¼	55¼	56
100 Am Ik Note	115	115	115	..
100 Am Bosch...	51¾	51⅜	51⅝	52
200 Am Brake...	53	52⅛	52⅝	52½
2400 Am Br Bov.	29¾	29	29½	29⅛
10 Am Br B pf	93¾	92¼	93⅜	94
32000 Am Can	136¼	130⅜	136	130⅜
300 Am Car & F	100½	100	100	99
100 Am Car pf..	117	117	117	..
200 Am Chain pf	80	78	80	79¾
500 Am Chicle...	54¼	53½	53½	54⅛
3,400 Am Haw'an	39¾	38½	39¼	39⅝
200 Am Ex	336	335	335	337
4000 Am&F Pw..	93⅜	89	89⅜	92¼
1000 Am&FP 2 pf	89⅜	88⅞	89½	89
300 Am Hide pf	33½	33	33	33
500 Am Ice	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜	40
800 Am Int Crp	62⅜	61	61⅞	62½
900 Am Rad&S S	46	45⅜	46⅜	46½
600 Am La Fr..	6¾	6½	6½	6½
300 Am Loco ...	120	118	119	118
1200 Am Metals..	61	59⅞	60	61
300 Am Piano...	9½	8⅛	9⅛	6½
3100 Am Pw&Lt..	97	95½	95½	98⅜
200 Am P&L 6%101		100½	101	100⅞
100 Am Radiat..	188⅜	188⅜	188⅜	189
300 Am Ry Ex..161		159	160	160½
200 Am Republic	60⅛	59	59	60½
100 Am S Razor	67	67	67	..
100 Am Seating.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	35
100 Am Ship ...	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
3100 Am Smelt ..	102	100½	101¼	102⅜
43800 Anaconda ..	137⅜	135⅞	137⅝	138
200 Arch Dan ..	38½	38	38	39
1000 Anacon. rts	24⅞	24	24⅜	24⅞
100 Armour D pf	90	90	90	90⅛
400 Arm Ill A..	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜
400 Arm Ill B..	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
100 Arnold Cons	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½
8600 Andes Cop..	52⅞	50⅝	52½	51¼
200 Art Metals ..	28½	28½	28½	..
300 Asso DG....	53⅜	52½	53⅜	53½
10 Asso Oil	45	45	45	52⅜
300 Asso Appar.	55	54½	55	..
400 Atchison ..	199⅞	198	199⅞	..
100 Atchison pf.	103	102	102	103
500 Atl G&WI ..	48	47⅛	47⅜	49½
4800 Atl Refin..	58¼	57⅜	57⅝	58
10 Atl Refin pf	114	114	114	..
11000 Atl R rts...	6	5⅜	5¾	5⅞
100 Atlas Powd.	90½	90¼	90½	90
30 Atlas Pw pf.	104	104	104	101¼
400 Austin N ..	67⅜	63¾	63¾	63¾
100 Austin N pf	39	39	39	40½
100 Auto-Sales..	31	31	31	31¼
100 Auto Strop..	45	45	45	..
200 Baldwin ...	249½	246	249½	248
30 Baldwin pf..	122	120	120	..
800 Balt & Ohio	23⅜	22	22¼	22¼
10 Bangor pf ..106		106	106	105½
3500 Barnsdall A	44⅝	43¾	44¼	44½
200 Barnsdall B ..	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	..
900 Beacon Oil .	23	22⅝	22⅝	23¼
200 Beechnut	90¼	90¼	90¼	90
1600 Belding H ..	14⅜	13⅝	14	14
200 Bel NH ppf..	81⅜	81¼	81¼	..
200 Best & Co ..	81½	80⅜	81⅜	81½
10800 Beth Steel ..	111⅛	109½	110½	109⅞
200 Beth Stl pf ..	118½	118¼	118½	118¾
20 Blum'thl pf	104	104	104	104
600 Bohn Alum ..	115½	114½	114½	116¼
300 Bon Ami	85	83	84⅞	80½
200 Borden	183	181½	183	182
300 Boston & Me	87	87	87	..
2400 Briggs	43½	42½	43	42⅜
300 Borg Wr n ..	123	122	123	123
500 Brit Steel ..	4	4	4	..
400 Brockway ..	56	55	55	56
500 Br Man Tr ..	65¼	64⅛	64⅛	65
200 Br Man pf ..	87½	87½	87½	88
200 Brown Shoe.	40	40	40	39⅛
200 Bruns Balke.	46	45⅝	45⅝	46
100 Bruns Term.	28½	28½	28½	..
100 Bucyrus	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
200 Bucy ev pf..	44½	43⅜	43⅜	45
600 Am La Fr..	6¾	6½	6½	6½
300 Burroughs ..	290	289¾	289¾	295
200 Bush Term..	63	63	63	62¾
100 Bush T deb.	108½	107½	108½	106½
500 Butte Cop ..	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	7
200 Butterick ...	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜	32
400 Byers	155¾	154	154	..
300 Cal Pack	74¼	74⅛	74¼	74
10 Cal Pet	30	30	30	..
500 Callahan	2½	2½	2½	..
700 Cal & Ariz..	124	121⅝	122	124¼
300 Cal & Hecla..	46¼	44½	45½	47⅛
800 Cannon Mills	39¼	39	39	39½
800 Canada Dry.	83	82	82¼	82⅝
700 Can Pac	235¾	232	234	234⅜
1400 Case Thresh.	410	390	405	405
100 Cav. Dobbs	32½	32½	32½	..
3600 Cen Alloy...	48⅜	47⅞	48⅛	47⅞
100 Celotex	64	64	64	64
200 Century Rib.	17¾	16½	16½	17½
30 Cent Rlb pf	70	70	70	..
2700 Cerro de P.	98	96½	97	98⅛
400 Cert-Teed .	24¾	23½	23½	25
200 Cert-T pf..	55	55	55	..
100 Certo Corp.	60¼	59¾	60¼	60¼
2200 Ches Corp..	86½	85	85½	85⅝
400 Ches & Ohio	222¾	222	222	222¼
100 Chi Gt West	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅞
500 Chi Gt W pf	54	53	53	54
200 ChiM&SP ..	32½	32½	32½	32
500 ChiM&SP pf	53½	52⅝	52⅝	53⅜
200 Chi Pneu pf.	51	50⅞	50⅞	49½
500 Chi RI 123¾		123¾	123¾	123¾
320 Chi Yel Cab	33⅜	33	33	33
100 Chick Cot O	42	42	42	42
1000 Childs	54¾	54	54¼	54
1400 Chile Cop....	100⅜	98¼	98¼	100½
62500 Chrysler ..	92	87¾	92	88¾
50 City Stor A.	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
600 City Stor....	21	20⅜	20⅜	21¼
300 Cluett Pbdy.	62½	62	62½	..
10 Cluett P pf.	110	110	110	111
200 Coca Cola...	130½	130	130½	..
100 Coty Cola A	48¾	48¾	48¾	..
200 Collins & A.	57½	57¼	57¼	57¼
100 Collins&A pf	99	99	99	98
200 Colo F&I....	64½	63½	64½	63½
20 Colo So 2pf.	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	..
4400 Col Gas n..	56⅝	55½	56	..
1400 Col Graph..	68⅝	67	68	67
800 Com Cred ..	49	48¾	48¾	48⅝
20 Com Cr 1 pf	97	97	97	..
10 Com C pf B	25¾	25¾	25¾	..
400 Com Inv T.	162	161	162	162½
200 Com In war	46	46	46	..
300 Com Sol	286	285½	286	286
400 Comwlth ..	128	127	127	128⅛
100 Conde Nast.	69	69	69	..
1200 Congoleum .	25	24⅝	24⅜	25⅛
700 Con Film pf	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	26⅛
7600 Con Gas ..103		101½	102½	103¾
200 Con Gas pf.	99¾	99¼	99¾	99¾
200 Con Ry C pf	64	62½	64	..
1100 Con Textile.	4	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞
300 Container A	17⅛	16¾	17	17¼
400 Container B	8⅞	8⅝	8½	8⅞
42000 Cont Bak A.	72	70½	71	70¼
7000 Cont Bak B.	11⅜	11	11⅜	11⅜
2000 Cont Bak pf.	96	94⅜	95½	94
2000 Cont Can ..	74½	72⅝	74½	72⅜
1100 Cont Motors	19⅞	19½	19⅜	19⅝
2000 Crex Carpet.	50⅜	46½	49¾	44⅞
1400 Corn Prd ..	88	87⅜	88	88
50 Corn Prd pf.	141¼	141¼	141½	..
900 Coty	59⅞	58⅝	59	58⅜
1800 Crosley Rad.	102¾	97½	101½	99½
200 Crucible	87½	86⅞	87⅜	88
300 Cuba C pf..	11¼	10⅜	11¼	11½
10 Cuba Ry pf.	70	70	70	..
110 Cub Am S pf	65⅝	65½	65⅝	65⅝
1100 Cub Dom S.	5½	5½	5½	..
200 Cudahy	54½	54½	54½	56
400 Curtiss	146½	145¼	146	147½
30 Cushman 8%.	110	110	110	110½
100 Davison	55	54⅜	55	55⅛
10 Deere pf ..	121¼	121½	121½	..
300 Del & Hud.	186¾	186	186	185¼
200 D L & W..	124¼	123¾	123¾	124½
200 Denv RG pf	65	65	65	..
100 Dev&ER ..	55	53	53	53¾
10 Dev&R 1pf.	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	..
150 Diamond M.	143	143	143	143
400 Duplans ..	24⅛	23½	24⅛	..
400 Du pont	177	176¼	177	177
400 Du pont deb	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
100 Duquesne pf	106¾	100	100¾	..
100 East Kod ..	173	173	173	171
400 Eaton Axle.	62½	62½	62½	62¼
700 Elec Auto L	146	143¼	145	145½
200 Elec Boat ..	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15
5000 Elec P&L ..	62¾	62¼	62⅜	61⅝
100 Elec P&L pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	..
300 Elec Sto Bat	81¾	81¼	81⅜	..
100 Elk Horn....	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
100 Emer-Br A..	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
100 End John pf	123½	123½	123¼	..
200 Eng P S ..	48¾	48¾	48⅝	..
800 Equit Bldg	35	34⅜	35	34⅜
10 Equit Trust	720	720	720	730
2300 Erie	71¼	69¼	70⅝	70¼
100 Erie 1pf	60	60	60	..
100 Erie 2 pf ..	58	58	58	58
300 Eureka Vac	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
3100 EvansAuto L	63¼	62¾	62¾	63¼
100 Fairb Morse	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	..
500 Fash Park..	69½	69⅜	69½	..
100 Fed M&S pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	99½
200 Fed Motor T	17	17	17	17
100 Filenes	87	87	87	..
100 Fidelity Tru	96	96	96	95¼
10 Filene pf...	101½	101½	101½	101½
170 First NP 1pf	114½	114¼	114½	115
100 First Nat St	64⅞	63	64⅞	62

Sales	High	Low	Last Apr.16	Apr.15
500 Fisk 50% pd	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11¼
2600 Fisk Rubber	11¾	11¼	11¼	11⅝
100 Fisk Rub 1pf	60	60	60	61
200 Fisk 1 pf cv	61½	61⅛	61⅛	..
2800 Fleischm'nn.	72½	72	72⅜	72
100 Fox A.....	86⅞	85¾	85⅞	86
100 Follansbee ..	63⅝	63¼	65⅝	..
700 Freport Tex.	45⅛	44½	45⅛	44⅞
100 Gabriel A...	23	23	23	23
400 Gardner M..	13½	13	13	13½
400 GenAmTk...	88	87	88	88¾
8200 Gen Asphalt	78	76	77	76½
500 Gen Asph pf.	117¾	117	117¾	117¾
100 Gen Cable...	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48½
200 Gen Cable A	99⅜	99	99	100½
1900 Gen Elec....	234⅞	231½	234⅞	233
1500 Gen Elec Sp	11¼	11⅛	11¼	11¼
30 GenG&E7% B	108	108	108	97
40 GenG&E6% A	129	128½	128½	130
900 Gen Mills ...	75¾	74½	75	75¾
37300 Gen Motors.	85½	83¼	84¼	82⅝
100 Gen Mot 7%	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	124⅜
200 Gen Mills pf.	97	97	97	..
100 Gen O Ad ct	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	37⅜
200 Gen Ry Sig.	98⅝	97	98⅛	98⅞
120 Gen Ry S pf	103½	103½	103½	..
500 Gen Refrac..	71	70¼	71	71
400 Gillette	111	110¾	111	110½
500 Gimbel Br..	40	40	40	39⅜
600 Glidden rts..	2	1⅞	2	2
1900 Glidden	45½	45	45⅛	45¼
100 Gobel	46½	46	46	46½
8300 Gold Dust...	65¼	63⅞	64⅜	65
10 Gold & Stk.	118¾	118¾	118¾	..
2400 Goodrich rts.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
100 Goodrich ...	88	87	87	88¼
5400 Goodyear ...	132¼	130	132	132¼
300 Gotham Hos	57⅜	57½	57½	..
2600 Graham-P ..	41¼	40¾	40⅜	41⅜
Grah-P pf ct	37	37	37	38
4200 Granby	87	81½	83¼	89½
100 Grand Stores	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	86½
100 Grand Sto pf	107	107	107	..
100 Grand Union	23	23	23	..
300 Grt Nor pf.	103½	103¼	103¼	103¾
1700 Grt Nor Ore	30⅞	30⅛	30⅜	30½
400 Grt W Sug.	38⅞	38	38	38¾
50 Grt WSu pf	115	115	115	115
3200 Greene-Can .	159	155⅝	159	157¼
100 Grant	115	115	115	..
500 Gulf Steel...	64½	64¼	64½	64½
100 Hayes B...	51⅜	51	51	53
20 Hanna 1 pf.	95	94⅞	95	..
500 Hawaiian P	66½	65	65⅞	66
200 Hartman B.	27	26¾	27	27⅞
100 Havana El..	10	10	10	..
150 Havana pf..	73	73	73	73
200 Hershey Ch.	78	76	78	76
200 Hershey pf..	87½	86⅜	87½	87
2500 Houston Oil	101	99⅝	101	101
1400 Howe So ..	69¼	68	69¼	71
100 Hud Man....	43	43	43	42½
700 Holland F..	42	40	40⅝	42½
10800 Hudson Mot	88⅞	86¼	87⅝	86½
200 Hahn pf....	100⅞	100¾	100½	100⅝
1100 Hupp Mot..	57⅜	56¾	56⅝	57
1300 Hahn	43⅜	42½	43⅜	43
200 Ill Cen LL..	80	80	80	..
20 Ham W pf..	103	103	103	..
1000 Ind Oil & G	35¼	35	35¼	35
2000 Indian Mot.	20½	20¼	20¼	..
7700 Indian Ref.	50¾	49½	49⅝	49½
6000 Indian Re ct	48⅝	46½	47⅞	47⅞
200 Ingersoll R.	131¼	131	131¼	130
2400 Inland St...	97¼	93	95	95
2400 Inspiration .	49¼	48	48⅛	49½
1400 Interboro R.	32	31¼	32	31⅜
700 Int Agri	13	13	13	..
100 Int Business	162	162	162	162½
200 Int D St	77⅞	75	75	77
200 Int Comb	74⅞	72½	73¼	73⅛
6200 Int Harv	107¼	104	106⅜	105⅜
200 Int Harv pf	141⅛	141⅛	141⅛	..
1200 Int Match pf	85	84	84¼	85
100 Int M Mar..	53½	53½	53½	61½
400 Int MMar pf	45⅞	44⅜	45⅞	45⅞
600 Int P&P A..	30½	30⅛	30¼	30⅝
14000 Int Nickel...	47½	46½	47⅜	47⅛
900 Int P&P B.	18	18	18	18¼
200 Int Rys	47	47	47	47
300 Int Tel & T.	242¾	240	240	242⅛
100 Intertype	30½	30½	30½	30
1200 Int P&P C..	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅝
1200 Island Crk..	57	55	57	..
10 Island Cr pf	73¼	73¼	73¼	..
500 Int P pf n..	80	80	80	80¼
100 Jewel Tea....	136	135⅞	136	136
2100 Johns Man..	178	175	178	178
1200 Jordan rts	¼	¼	¼	¼
20 Jones & L pf	121½	121	121	121¾
200 Jordan Mot.	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜	10½
400 Kan City So	82¾	82	82¾	82
900 Kayser	85½	84⅞	85½	85⅝
900 Kelly Spring	16¾	16¼	16⅜	16⅝
300 Kelsey Wh..	51¼	51	51	51½
10 Kelsey W pf	109½	109½	109½	..
800 Kelvinator	15⅛	14⅞	15	14⅞
10 Int P U 7 pf	101	101	101	..
27000 Kennecott ..	84¼	81⅝	81¼	83¼
200 Kinney	68⅛	68	68	68⅜
3800 Kolster	39½	38	39½	39½
700 Kraft Chees.	34⅝	34⅛	34⅜	34⅞
200 Kresge	50¼	49⅜	49⅝	49⅝
400 Kraft pf....	96	96	96	..
700 Kroger	96⅜	90	90⅜	91
9000 Kreuger	38⅛	37¼	37⅝	37½
1700 Lago Oil....	34⅜	31⅜	32½	33
1300 Leh V C....	26⅝	26	26	26⅝
300 Lee Rubber..	19⅝	18⅞	19	19½
200 Lim Loco..	52⅜	51	52⅜	53¼
300 Liquid Car..	78⅜	77½	77½	78⅞
1700 Loews Inc...	62⅝	60½	60⅜	61½
13500 Loft Inc....	10⅞	9⅞	10⅜	9¾
100 Long Bell A	27½	27½	27½	27½
500 Loose-W	67	67	67	68½
900 Lou Gas Ref	15¼	14⅝	14⅞	15¼
100 Lou Oil pf..	89	89	89	..
200 Lou G&E A	39½	38½	38½	39⅞
200 Ludlum Stl.	78	76	77⅜	77¼
100 Ludlum pf..	100	100	100	100⅛
600 Mack Tr....	102	102	102	103
100 Macy	157½	157½	157½	158½
700 Madison Sq.	19¼	19	19	..
1200 Magma Cop.	68⅛	67⅜	68	68⅜
1200 Mallinson...	29¼	27¼	28⅞	27
2000 Man El S..	31	28⅝	30¼	28½
800 Man Elv mg	33½	33	33½	33⅜
1200 Maracaibo	16¼	16	16¼	16¼
2000 Marland Oil	43	42¼	42¾	42½
400 Mart-Par ..	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	..
4600 Marmon ..	81¾	80	81¾	80½
100 Math Alk ..	188	188	188	186
400 May Dpt S.	84½	84	84½	84¼
200 Maytag	23⅜	23	23	23¼
300 Mayt pfww.	41½	41¼	41½	..
800 Met-Gld pf .	26	25⅝	25⅝	..
2300 Mex Seabd .	50⅛	49	49⅝	49¾
3700 Miami Cop .	44	42	43⅞	44½
2200 Mid Cont....	35	34⅝	34⅝	35
300 Mid States..	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
300 Middle St ct .	3	3	3	3⅛
200 Miller Rub .	26½	26	26	26½
500 Mo K&T	46¼	45½	46	45⅝
200 Mo KT pf ..	102⅜	102⅜	102½	..
9600 Mo Pac rts .	¾	¾	¾	¾
1000 Mo Pac	80½	79	79	79⅝
200 Mo Pac pf ..	132	131¾	131⅝	..
200 Mohawk Cpt	71½	70¼	71½	71
4500 Mont Ward	120⅜	116½	119½	116½
5200 Mother Lode	4¾	4	4	4⅝
200 Motion Pic ..	38½	37	38½	37½
600 Motometer A	18	18	18	18
100 Motor Prod ..	130	129½	129½	130
100 Mot Wheel ..	42¾	42⅝

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Abr Straus 5½s '43	109½	109½
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	101½	101⅜
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99½	99½
Am Ag Chm7½s'41	104¼	104¼
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	88	88
Am Int 5½s '49	103⅞	103⅝
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	79⅝	79
Am Smelting 5s '47	101⅜	100⅝
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103⅞
Am T & T col 4s '29	99½	99⅜
Am T & T col 5s '46	103⅜	103⅜
Am T & T sf 5s '60	103⅜	102⅞
Am T & T sf 5s reg	101⅞	101⅞
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	106½	106⅜
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	98½	98⅛
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	104⅜	104¼
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	214¼	210
Angio-Chile 7s '45	97⅜	97⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	91¼	90⅞
Armour & Co 5½s '43	91	91
Associated Oil 6s '35	101⅜	101⅜
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92⅞	92½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	112	112
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	102	101⅞
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	96½	96½
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	106½	106½
B&O 1st 4s '48	92	92
B&O cv 4½s '33	97¾	97¼
B&O rfg 5s '95	101⅜	101⅜
B&O 5s ct Swn div	101⅛	101¼
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	102⅝	102½
B&O rfg 6s '95	108⅞	108⅝
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104⅜	103⅞
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	105¾	105½
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	100	99⅞
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	101½	101½
Beth Steel con 5½s '55	103	102⅝
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104½	104⅜
Boston & M 5s '67	95	94⅜
Botany Con Mills 6½s '34	66½	66⅛
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '30	101½	101½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	94⅞	94½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	87	87
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s sta '50	86½	86½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	89½	89¼
By Products 5½s '45	100	100
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	98½	98½
Cal Pet 5½s '38	101	101
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	92⅞	92⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	99½	98¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	94¼	94¼
Can North 4½s	96	96
Can North sf 5s	109½	109½
Can Pacific deb 4s	85½	85½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	98⅜	98
Cen Pacific 5s '60	102	101¼
Can South con 5s '62	104¼	104¼
Cen Dist Tel 5s '43	102	102
Cen New Eng 4s '61	79⅜	79⅜
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	90¾	90⅜
Cen Pacific 5s '60	101¼	101¼
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87 reg	107	107
Certainteed 5½s '48	73½	72⅝
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	98¾	98¼
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	98⅜	98⅜
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	96	96
Ches & O 4½s A '93	93⅝	92¾
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	90⅜	90⅜
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	82½	82½
Chi Ge West 4s '59	66⅝	66⅝
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	104½	104½
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	84¼	84¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	72⅜	72
Chi M StP&Pac 5s	92	91½
Chi & NW con 4s '87 reg	84	84
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	86¼	86¼
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	94¼	94
Chi St P M&O deb 5s '30	98	98
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	94¾	94¾
Chi T & T deb 5½s '43	106½	105⅞
Chi WW&Elec 5s '56	102	102
Chile Copper 5s '47	95¾	95½
Chi Gas & Elec 4s	88	88
Colonial Oil 6s ct	106	106
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	97	97
Colo Power 4½s '57	91½	91⅜
Colonial Oil 6s ct	106	105½
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52	99¾	99½
Com Inv Trust 5½s	97¼	96½
Com Inv Trust 6s	93¾	93
Com Inv TRust 5½s	97¼	96¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	69	68½
Con Gas 5½s '45	105⅛	104⅞
Container Corp 5s '43	87	87
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	97½	97
Crown Will Paper 6s	100	100
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	101	101
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	91¼	91¼
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	103	103
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	89½	89¼
Den & R G Wn 5s	91½	91
Dery Pav Coods 6½s	65½	65½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106⅞	106⅜
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	101¼	100⅜
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	100¼	100¼
Duke-P Power 6s '66	103½	103¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	99½	99½
Erie 1st con 4s '96	92¾	92¾
Erie cv 4s A '53	82	82
Erie cv 4s B '53	81½	80⅝
Erie 5s '67	95	94½
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	109	109
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	98½	98½
Fed Metal 7s '34	104½	104½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	112½	112¼
Fla East Coast 5s '74	77¾	77¼
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	101½	101½
Gen Asphalt 6s '39	105¾	105¾
Gen Cable 5½s	98⅝	98⅜
Gen Elec 3½s '42	94¾	94⅜
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	101⅞
Goodyear 5s '57	93⅝	93½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107	107
Gotham S Hos 6s	99	99
Grand Tr Rv Can 6s '36	103⅝	103⅝
Great Falls Pa 5s	106½	106½
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	94½	94½
Great Northern 5½s '52	107½	107
Great Northern 7s '36	109⅞	109⅝
Green Bay & West deb B	22	22
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	97½	97½
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	69	69
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	73	72¾
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	92	92
Humble Oil 5s '37	100¼	100
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101¼	101¼
Il Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102½	102½
Il Cen 4¾s '66	98	97⅞
Ill Cen 6½s '36	107¼	107¼
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s A	103½	103½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	96¾	96¾
Ind Steel 5s '52	102⅞	102⅞
Inland Steel 4½s '78	91¼	91
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	96¾	96
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	66½	66
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70¾	70½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	66½	66½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	93	92½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	105	104
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	97	97
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	89¾	89¾
Int Med Mar col 6s '41	101	101
Int Paper 6s '55	94⅞	93⅝
Int Pap rfg A '47	94	94
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	95⅜	95⅜
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	93½	92¾
Int T & T cv 4½s	119¼	118½
Int T & T cv 4½s	93½	92¾
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	101½	101½
Kreuger T 5s '59 rcts war	98¼	98⅛
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	100¼	100¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103¾	103½
Lake Shore & MS 4s	97½	97½
Lake Shore & MS 5s '28	97½	97½
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	85	85
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98¾	98¾
Long Island deb 5s '37	96⅞	96⅞
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	101½	101½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	96	96
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	62¼	61½
Manila El Ry 5s	102¾	102¾
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	89¾	89¾
Met West Side 4s	73	73
Min & St L 1st rfg 4s '49	23½	23½
Min & St L rfg 5s	51	51
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	87¾	87½
Miss & St L rfg 5s	19¾	19¾
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	84¼	84¼
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	102½	102½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	101	100¾
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	73¾	73½
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	99½	99½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	98¼	97⅞
Mo Pac 5s G rfg	97⅝	97⅝
Montana Power 5s A '43	101⅜	101¼
Mont Pow deb 5s	99¼	99¼
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	95½	95½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	86¼	86¼
Namm 6s	102	102
Nat Acme 6s	101¼	101¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	95¼	94⅜
Nat Rad 6½s '47	74¾	73½
Newark Gas 5s	101¼	101¼
N E T & T 4½s B '61	99¼	99
N O Pub Ser 5s A '53	93	93
N O Pub Ser 5s '55B	94½	94½
N O T & M 5½s '54	101	101
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105¼	105
NY Chi & St L 4½s	94½	94½
NY Chi & St L 5½s '74 A	105¾	105½
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	105½	105½
N Y Connec Ry 4½s '53	94½	94½
N Y Edison 5s '44	102⅞	102⅞
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	113½	113½
NY NH&H 4½s	89	89
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	70¼	70¼
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	83	83
N Y Ry inc 6s '65	15	15
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	43½	43⅛
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99	99
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110½	110¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅛	106⅛
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	82⅝	82⅝
Norf & W con 4s '96	90½	90½
Nor Am Ed 5½s	101	100⅞
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	101¾	101½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	63⅞	63⅜
Nor Pac pr ln 4s 1997	88⅝	88⅝
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	96⅝	96⅝
Nor Pac 5s B 2047	111⅞	111⅞
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101	100⅞
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	111	111
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	112	112
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	106	106
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	89¼	89
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	100¾	100¾
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	98¾	98¾
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	86½	86½
Otic Steel 6s '41	101	101
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101½	101½
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	99⅝	99½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	103½	103½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	109	107⅝
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	21	21
Paramount Bwy 6½s '51	101¾	101⅞
Pat Pegs Gas 5s	101⅞	101⅞
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	92⅞	92⅞
Penn RR 4s '31	97¼	97¼
Penn RR 4½s	98¾	98⅝
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	98⅝	98⅝
Penn R R 6s '64	102¼	102¼
Penn R R con 5s '68	106⅝	106⅜
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	108	107¾
Penn RR rfg 5s '48	104	103⅞
Penn R R col 7s '30	101⅝	101½
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	103½	103½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	92	92
Phil Co 6s '67	98	97½
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	90¼	90
Phil & Read 6s wi	100	100
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	106½	106½
Pitts & W Va Ry 4½s	95½	95½
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	96⅝	96⅝
Postal Tel Cable 5s	94	93½
Pub Svc El P 4½s	98	98
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	175	175
Purity Baking 5s '48	92½	92½
Read rfg 4½s '97	56	56
Remington Rand 5½s ww	93½	93¼
Rep Brass 6s	102	102
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107¾	107
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	99¼	99¼
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	99¾	99¾
St LI M & S 4s R&G dv '33	94½	94¼
St L & S F 4s A '50	86	85⅝
St L & S F 4½s '78	86	85½
St L & S F 5s B '50	77½	77½
St L SW 1st 4s '89	84	84
St L S W con 4s '32	96	96
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	103⅛	103⅛
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	58	57
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	48¾	48½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	77⅝	77¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	95½	95½
Shell Union 5s '47	97½	97
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	98½	98⅝
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	97	97
Simms Pet 6s '29	99½	99
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	98¾	98¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100½	100¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	102⅝	102
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97⅛	97
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	93⅝	93⅝
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	94	93⅜
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102½	102½
Util Lt & P 5½s	92	91¾
U S Steel s f 5s '63	108½	108¼
Va Ry 5s	62	62
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	98½	98½
Va & S'west con 5s '58	91½	91½
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101¼	101¼
Wabash 5½s '75	102	102
Wa Det Chi 5s	100½	100½
Warner Quinlan 6s	98½	98½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	103	103
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	101¾	101¾
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105¼	105¼
Western Elec 5s '44	102¼	102¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	78¾	78¾
Western Un re 4½s '50	98	97¾
Western Un 5s '51	101⅝	101⅝
Western Un 6½s '36	109¾	109¼
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	102½	102½
Wheel & L Erie con 4s '49	84⅝	84⅝
White Eagle Oil 5½s ww	102½	102½
White Sew Mach 6s x-w	94½	94½
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	52	51¾
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	52¾	52¾
Youngstown S & T	100⅜	100⅜
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	102	102
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	107½	107½
So Pacific col 4s '49	88¼	88¼
So Pacific cv 4s '29	99½	99½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	92	91½
So Pac 4½s '68	95	95
So Ry con 5s '94	108	87
So Ry gen 4s '56	87⅛	87
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103¾	103
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102½	102
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96¾	96¼
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	92½	92½
Tenn Copper 6s '25 B	101⅛	100⅝
Tenn Elec P 5s	105	105
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105	105
Ter RR Asso St L rfg 4s '53	87¼	87¼
Tex & Pac 6s La div '31	99⅛	99⅛
Trans Con Oil 6½s	99	99
Trap Rock 6s	99¼	99¼
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	108	108
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	87½	87½
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	82	82
Union Pacific 4s '67	87¾	87¾
U S Rubber 7½s '30	101	101
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	94¼	94¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	98½	98½
Walworth 6½s '35	97¼	97¼
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	101½	101½
West Shore 4s 2361	86½	86½
Western Electric 5s '44	102¼	102¼
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	79½	79½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Apr 16	Apr 15
3½s '47	97.31	98	97.31	98	98
1st 4¼s '47	99.15	99.15	99.14	99.14	99.14
1st 4¼s'38	99.20	99.23	99.19	99.23	99.17
US 4¼s'52-'54	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.2	97.26
US 4s'54	104.26	104.26	104.26	104.26	104.25
US 4¼s'52	108.24	108.24	108.24	108.24	108.24

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Adriatic El 7s	96	96
Agr Mtg Bk '48	86	86
Akershus 5s	86½	86½
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	94½	94
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	90	90
Antioquia 7s A '45	92	92
Antioquia 7s B '45	92½	92½
Antioquia 7s D	92	92
Argentine 5½s '62	95½	95½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	100	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	100	99½
Argentine Gov 6s May 560	100	99⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99⅞	99⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99½	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99½	99⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	100	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100⅝	100⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	100	99½
Australia 4½s '57	86⅜	85⅜
Australia 5s '55	95	94⅜
Australia 5s '57	95½	95
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	102¼	102¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	94½	94½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91½	91½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100	99⅝
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	104⅝	104½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107⅜	107¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105	104⅞
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	114⅝	114⅜
Berlin 6½s '50	97	96¾
Bergen (City) 8s '45	111	111
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	90½	90⅜
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	92	91½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	90	89½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	103	103
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100	100
Bolivia 7s ct	89	88½
Brazil 6½s '26	95	94
Brazil 6½s '27	95	94½
Brazil 7s	97	96⅝
Brazil (US) 8s '41	108¾	107¾
Bremen 7s '35	100½	100⅛
Buenos Aires 6s '61	92	91⅞
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	101⅜	101⅛
Bulgaria 7½s	87⅞	87¾
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	96¼	96¼
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	97½	97½
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103	103
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	100	99⅝
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	99¼	99¼
Chile '62 ct	93½	93½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61 ct	91½	91⅜
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	97	98
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	98¾	93½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	93⅜	93
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	93½	93½
Chile Jan '66	93½	93
Chile Sept '61	93⅜	93
Colombia 6s Jan	88	88
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	95	95
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	91	91
Colombia 6s Oct	88	87¾
Copn'h (City) 4½s '53	87¼	87¼
Copn'h (City) 5s '52	94½	94
Cordoba (City) 7s	94⅜	94⅜
Cordoba (City) 7s '37 ct	97½	97¼
Costa Rict (Rep) 7s '51	94⅛	94
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100⅝	100⅝
Cundi 6½s	85½	84¼
Denmark 4½s	87⅝	87½
Danish Mun 8s A '46	109½	109½
Danish Mun 8s B '46	110	109½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104	103⅜
Denmark 5½s	100¼	100
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	96	96
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102¼	102¼
Est R R Co 7s '64	102⅝	102⅝
Flat 7s '46 ex-war	95¼	95¼
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	97½	97½
French Nat SS 7s '49	102	101⅝
French (Rep) 7s '49	107⅝	107½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	112	111⅞
Germ 7s '49	105½	105½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90½	90¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	85	85
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	84¾	84½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	98	98
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	97	96½
Graz 6s '58	99⅞	99
Greek 7s '64	98	98
Greek 6s '68	82½	82½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	93½	93½
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	101¼	101
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	94⅜	94
Ilseder 6s ct	85½	85½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	92¾	92¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	96¾	96¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	93⅞	93⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	101¼	101
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100¼	100
Medel 6½s	84	84
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100	100
Meridionale El 7s '57	96	96
Mex 4s small A '04	18	18
Mex 6s small A '33	27	27
Minas 6½s	93	93
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 ex-war	86	85½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89¾	89¾
Montecatin 7s '37 ex-war	95¾	95¾
Montevid (City) 7s '52	101½	101½
New So Dales 5s '57	92	92
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s	91¾	91⅝
Nord Rys 6½s '50	102	101½
Norway (King) 5s '63	96	95¼
Norway 5½s '65	100	100
Norway (King) 6s '43	101⅝	101⅝
Norway (King) 6s '44	102¼	101⅞
Norway (King) 6s '52	102	101¾
Norwegian El 5½s '57 ct	90½	90½
Oriental Dev 5½s ct	87	86⅞
Oslo Gas 5s	92¾	92
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100	100
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	99⅜	99½
Paris-Lyons Int ctf 7s '58	103¾	102⅞
Paris-Orleans 5½s	95½	95½
Peru 6s ct	87½	87
Peru 6s '60	88	87¾
Peru 7s '59	101½	101½
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	126	124½
Poland 6s '40	79	77½
Poland 7s '47	85	84½
Poland 8s '50	96¾	96½
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	100	99
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	89	89
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	94¾	94¾
Rhine West '53	92⅜	92⅜
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	95½	94⅝
Rio de Jan (City 8s '46	105¼	105¼
Rio G do Sul 6s	87	86½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	90¾	90½
Sao Paulo 6s	91	90
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	100½	100
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	97½	97½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	106	105½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	106	106
Sax State 7s	97¾	97
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	93	93
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	98½	98¼
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	104¼	104¼
Serbs 7s	80¾	80¾
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	89½	89½
Siemens 6½s ct '51	104	104
Soissons (City) 6s '36	98½	98½
Sweden (King) 6s '39	103½	103
Swiss Confed 8s '40	109½	109
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	102	102
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	93¼	92¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	88	87½
Tokyo El Pow 7s '55	97½	97⅜
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	90¼	90
Tyrol 7½s '55	97⅛	97⅛
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	96¼	96¼
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	103¼	103¼
Uni St W 6½s A '51 ww	85	85
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	98¾	98¾
Vienna 6s	86½	86½
Westphalia El 6s	83½	83
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	94½	93½

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Apr.16	Apr.15
30	Aero Und	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	..
100	Am Chat	74	74	74	..
5	Am City Pw	65	65	65	66
30	Am & Gen S	72½	72½	72½	72¼
825	Am Found	93¼	92½	93¼	93
170	Am Pneu pf	21½	21	21½	21
280	Am T&T	219¼	216¾	219¼	218
50	Am Woolen	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛
140	Andes Pet	1	1	1	1
170	Amoskeag	18½	18	18⅛	18¼
290	Anaconda	138⅜	135⅞	138¼	138¼
40	do wi	116⅛	114	116⅛	118¼
200	do rts	24	24	24	..
40	Arcadian	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4800	Ariz Com	3¾	3½	3⅝	3⅝
300	Avia Corp	19	18½	18⅞	18½
280	Av S NE	20	19	19	19½
20	Big Hart	105¾	104½	105¼	105
50	Bos El	83	82½	83	82½
20	Bos El pf	87¾	87	87	87¾
170	Bos El 1 pf	112	111¼	111¼	112
20	Bos El 2 pf	102	102	102	102
200	Bos & Alb	174	174	174	175
16	B&M pf A	70	70	70	..
40	B&M A sta	73½	73	73	73½
20	B&M C sta	102	101	101	101
10	B&M D sta	144	144	144	..
20	B&M pr pf	106¼	106¼	106½	107
10	B&M 85% pd	104	104	104	102
240	Cal & Hec	46¼	44⅝	45⅝	47¼
35	Curtis Fly	24	23¾	24	..
20	Com Prod	125¾	121⅞	121¾	..
5	Con & Pas	101	101	101	..
290	Con Gas	29	29	29	29½
120	Cop Range	26	25½	25½	26
60	Cr C Inter	16½	16¼	16½	16½
280	Cred All	40½	40	40	40
270	Un Shoe pf	100	100	100	100
80	East SS	102	101½	102	102½
250	East SS 1pf	45¼	45¼	45¼	..
270	El Share	32	31½	32	32
420	E Butte	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅝
240	E Util	16½	16½	16½	20
460	E Mass Ry	21	21	21	20
30	E Mass pf	63	63	63	..
30	EMass A	45	45	45	45
50	Em Assoc	40¼	39¼	39¼	40¼
70	Eng Pub	49	48⅛	49	48⅞
200	Fox	27¼	27½	27	..
130	Gen Elec	233¼	232½	233	234½
100	Gen

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., Winthrop Road—An attractive, sunny apartment, 7 rooms, bath, rear porch; janitor service. Tel. Regent 8744.

NEW YORK CITY, 5-7 West 65th St.—Unfurnished, 2-3-4 rooms, newly decorated, light apartments near Central Park; wood-burning fireplaces; reasonable rentals. SUPT., 7 West 65th.

NEW YORK CITY—Attractive, cool 2-room apartment, vicinity Riverside Drive and 87th St.; June or July to October. Schuyler 9703, before 9 A. M., or evenings.

NEW YORK CITY, 366 East 207th St.—6 outside rooms, redecorated, modern improvements; $75; 2-family; references. Olinville 0652

NEW YORK CITY, 182 Claremont Ave. (31) —5 rooms, outside, nicely furnished, to October; piano; good ventilation; call evenings.

PHILADELPHIA, 124 South 22nd St.—Apartments; 2 rooms and bath, unfurnished, newly renovated, central location. Tel. Rittenhouse 6377.

PHILADELPHIA, 4413 Walnut St.—6 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished. Phone Rittenhouse 2627 or Granite 7692.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

THEODORE R. SMITHANA
BUILDER, CONTRACTOR
Great Neck, N. Y. Great Neck 117

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LADIES' SPECIALTY SHOPPE, Little Bldg., Boston—Newly equipped; owner leaving city; will sacrifice; answer at once. D-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

MOUNT AIRY HOMESTEAD, Somerset Hills, Bernardsville, N. J.—During April, $25 weekly and up; week-end $8. Apply Box 222.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Custom Made, Reasonable
Hats Modled to Head, $7.50 up.
Phone for appointment, Riverside 9553, N. Y. C.

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone for appointment. Endicott 8460
Apt. 3, NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A.B.C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
Edgecombe 1772—New York City

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
High-class domestic help. 1437 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. Mansfield 7632.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115 St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS
Formerly Manager Employment Dept.
Remington Typewriter Co.
MRS. M. R. BRADLEY, Associate
EMPLOYMENT SPECIALISTS
138 West 45th Street Bryant 8835

MRS KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

Huntington Employment Service
Mercantile and Domestic Help
222 Mass. Ave., Boston Kenmore 0331

HELP WANTED — MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Single, competent, careful; drive La Salle; knowledge mechanics desirable; East Orange, N. J.; summer country. Box S-22, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

STENOGRAPHER; rapid, accurate, used to large volume of work, possessing good memory, wanted in office of textile house. Box B-15, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.—White maid, Protestant, good cook, general housework; two in family; chauffeur. MRS. C. W. ANDERSON, 304 North Mountain Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J. Tel. 1185.

WANTED—Young woman stenographer; must have 2 or 3 years' business experience, able to take dictation rapidly, and do neat typing; salary $20 to $25 per week with excellent working conditions, with unusual opportunity for advancement. G-11, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Young woman as mother's helper; congenial connections; $30 per month; all expenses; Christian Scientist preferred. MRS. RAYMOND KEELER, Wilton, Conn.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

GREEN PASTURES
GREENWICH, CONN.
Rest home, cheerful, charming atmosphere, open fires; best home table and service; attention if desired; 45 minutes by express from New York; 5 minutes' walk from station; opposite church; 2 blocks from shops yet quiet; high elevation. Telephone 3770 Greenwich, Conn., or write for particulars, 303 Milbank Avenue.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

ARDMORE, PA., 126 Argyle Rd.—Modern apartment house in quiet residential section; near Christian Science church; a few suites still available, $75 to $90. Phone Ardmore 1068.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Harrison, 3815 Chestnut St.—2, 3 and 4-room efficiency suites; moderate rental to desirable tenants; reference. C. H. SHERMERHORN, Jr. Evergreen 5186.

HOUSES TO LET

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.—For rent, 7-room modern house; garage; near schools and station. OWNER, Phone Dobbs Ferry 2290-W.

WESTCHESTER—Attractive house and private beach; 9 rooms, 3 baths; garden, shade trees. JOHN SAFFORD, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

SALES EXECUTIVE AVAILABLE to represent reliable manufacturer for Metropolitan New York; thoroughly familiar with department store, chain and resident buyers; especially fitted for household specialty, novelty and similar lines. Box A-10, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG-DISTANCE moving anywhere; house-to-house moving, packing, shipping, storing; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. NEW ENGLAND AUTO VAN CO., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Aspinwall 2907; Unl. 9847-W.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, part time mornings and evenings; light, attractive. Tel. mornings, Longacre 7598, 33 West 42nd (840).

PHILADELPHIA, PA. — Practitioner's attractive office for rent 4 or 5 mornings a week. Call afternoons, Rittenhouse 6275.

SMALL office Grand Central district, completely furnished, for Christian Science practitioner; available May 1st, mornings or afternoons; terms very reasonable. Telephone afternoons Vanderbilt 5223.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Back Bay 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Gerrard 5422
PARIS
3, Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Wabash 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Life Bldg.
Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
437 Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, ORE.
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9895
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Prices right; efficient work; will accept work in all the suburbs of Greater New York. SAMUEL ANDERSON, 2046 East 64th St. Navarre 7786.

INTERIOR and exterior work of highest grade; paperhanging, kalsomining; estimates cheerfully given. R. WHITE & CO., 21 Winchester St., Brookline. Tel. Regent 1983-M.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Secluded home, 6 rooms, bath, large attic, brick fireplace; double garage, nearly ½ acre; convenient commuting to New York; boating, bathing; $9000, easy terms. BRIGGS, Rowayton, Conn. Tel. 4652 Norwalk.

MALVERNE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—Sacrifice; modern 6-room cottage; bath; steam; garage; 3 lots; near station; $7500, easy terms. OWNER, 20 Stuart Ave., Lynbrook 8192.

MILTON
ENGLISH STYLE BRICK HOUSE
7 rooms, 2 baths and lavatory; 2-car heated garage in basement; fireproof house, with cork insulation, gas heat, Craftex walls and beautiful tiled baths; corner lot with unobstructed view of the Blue Hills; "the best buy in Metropolitan Boston, Mass."; price $23,500, convenient terms. Call Kenmore 9740.

Real Estate IS the basis of credit
START WITH A LOT
BONELLI-ADAMS CO.
110 State Street, Boston

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 79 Gainsboro Street, Suite 2—Single and double rooms, clean and attractive, continuous heat and hot water. 3766-J Copley.

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., S. 3—Desirable rooms in quiet home for permanent or transient guests; garage. Copley 4025-M.

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., S. 3—Sunny front room, in quiet home; block from church. Copley 4025-M.

N. Y. C., 50TH ST., 34 EAST—SINGLE ROOMS, NEAR BATH; TOP FLOOR; ATTRACTIVE SUMMER RATES ON SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS AND SUITES. HOTEL NEW WESTON, PLAZA 6970.

NEW YORK CITY, 433 East 51st St.—Single and double rooms; home atmosphere; cheerful; $6 to $9; French woman. Regent 1640.

NEW YORK CITY, 243 West 21st—Comfortable room for business woman, private family; $7. Call Chelsea 0336. DEXTER.

NEW YORK CITY, 542 W. 112, 3A—Beautiful corner 2 connecting rooms, also splendid outside double; church block.

NEW YORK CITY, 321 E. 43rd, Cloister—Private room with bath, 2 large closets, outside exposure. Murray Hill 8781.

NEW YORK CITY, 58 Central Park West (4A.)—Desirable, outside, light bed-sitting rooms; single, double; kitchen.

PHILADELPHIA, Hotel Lenoir, 1119 Walnut St.—Attractive rooms, hot and cold water, private baths; permanent or transient guests.

ROOMS WANTED

N. Y. C.—Wanted, furnished or unfurnished bed and living room; light and airy; convenient to transportation. Box M-20, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

SEWING

REFINED Parisian wishes to have work at home; high-class seamstress; very reasonable. MARTIN. Phone Regent 1640, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CAFE man is seeking management or rental of summer resort hotel or restaurant; now operating successful restaurant of better sort in Florida during season. R. M. P., 911 South Fremont Ave., Tampa, Fla.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

COLLEGE graduate, general statistical, advertising and sales experience desires suitable work. RUTH VAILL, 19 Summit Ave., Port Chester, N. Y.

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Ontario

LONDON
(Continued)

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Ontario

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(Continued)

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Standing in 2 acres, 2 minutes sea. All bedrooms fitted hot and cold water, gas fires. LIBERAL VARIED MENU: SEPARATE TABLES: COMFORT THE KEYNOTE FROM 3 GUINEAS.
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BOURNEMOUTH—CAVENDISH HOUSE Boarding establishment, 8 Christchurch Rd.; gas fires in bedrooms; personal supervision; terms from 3 gns. L. & E. JONES.

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A delightful English home is offered in first-class residential hotel, standing in 2 acres lovely grounds; near river & beautiful country; hard tennis court, billiard & dance rooms; winter garden; liberal table; from 3 gns. fully inclusive; business people £2.15.6; overseas visitors welcomed. Resident managers Mr. & Mrs. George A. Graves, Ardmay Hotel, Surbiton. Phone Kingston 1588.

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HOUSES TO LET
(Continued)

COTSWOLD COUNTRY—To let furnished, June, charming house, lovely country; modern conveniences; 5 bed, 3 living rooms, etc.; garden; garage; 6 guineas per week. Box K-261, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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NR. BIRMINGHAM—Required, experienced cook-general for small family; housemaid and man also employed. Pembroke House, Olton.

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Registered Teacher; Solo Pianiste, Pupil of Tobias Matthay, prepares pupils for the profession at 14 Parkhurst Road, Bexhill-on-Sea (Phone 506) and at Grotrian Hall, 115-117 Wigmore St., London, W. 1, on Wednesdays.

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All kinds of repairs executed on the premises.
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Comprehensive menus Moderate charges
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The DON
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COMPLETE SCHOOL & COLLEGE OUTFITS
Every article marked with name and school number free of charge

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Say It with Flowers
THE FLOWER SHOP
Mabel Davies,

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

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Queen's Road, Bristol 'Phone 3370

LEATHER GOODS
BRACHER'S
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40 Queens Road, Clifton
53 Gloucester Road
66 & 68 Bedminster Parade, Bristol
and The Hayes, Cardiff, and
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SPRING CRETONNES
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Now being exhibited by
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Special attention given to
Replacements & Matchings.
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LANNING & JUDD
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For Garden, Home and Holiday

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Distinctive Jewellers
We specialise in Repairs
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Phone Ravensbourne 2768

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Telephone Ravensbourne 2492
Gowns, Coats, etc. Latest designs in stock also made to order.
Dressed Dolls a speciality.
At the same address
FRY'S DOMESTIC AGENCY
for reliable maids
Personal attention given. Est. 23 years

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BOYS' CLOTHING
of high grade manufacture throughout
and complete school outfits at
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BROMLEY, KENT
Telephone: Ravensbourne 0216

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TEA, DINNER
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GEORGE ST., CROYDON
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: An American woman suffrage leader, minister and reformer, whose entire life was devoted to the cause of human betterment. She was born in England, but when she was only four her parents took ship for America, being almost shipwrecked on the way. Later they moved from New England to Michigan, settling in what was then the heart of a wilderness, 100 miles from a railroad. In her autobiography, "The Story of a Pioneer," Dr. Shaw describes the living conditions of her childhood: privation, hard work, exposure, danger from both wild animals and savages.

At 15 she began to teach school, saving her small earnings toward that college education which she was determined to have. She did actually earn her way through Albion College, then through the Boston University of Theology. Though she encountered opposition because of her sex, she persevered until she was the first woman to be ordained minister by the Protestant Methodist Church. Then, in 1885, she resigned her pulpit to lecture for the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.

Dr. Shaw, a great believer in temperance, was for a time connected with the Women's Christian Temperance Union, but most of her time and energy were spent in the cause of woman suffrage. From 1886 to 1904 she lectured for the National American Woman Suffrage Association, later serving that organization as vice-president-at-large, president and honorary president. She was honored at home and abroad. No one who heard her speak could ever forget her reasonableness and courage, her daring and instant retort, her wit and resourcefulness; it is conceded that these qualities of hers helped greatly in the success of that Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution to effect which she labored for so many years and which, happily, she lived to see an accomplished fact.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What is the common means of transport in Tibet?—*"Be-Kind-to-Animals" Page* 20
2. Where was the first lighthouse built in the United States?—*News Section* 20
3. What was Hans Christian Andersen's nationality? — *One Minute Biographies*.... 20
4. What is the root meaning of "justify"?—*Word a Day*..... 20
5. Who wore the first pair of knitted stockings? — *Odds and Ends* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Contrite

The depth of feeling indicated by this word has long been discussed, and its relation to such words as "repentant" and "remorseful" considered. According to its Latin derivation (*con*, "with," and *terere*, "to rub"), contrite literally means "to rub together," hence to bruise or crush, and it is in this sense of being humbly penitent that we most often use it.

Our word relates to the conscience—one is properly contrite after violating a divine ordinance. "Repentant" indicates a sharper feeling of self-condemnation and a turning from sin; "remorseful" shows a gnawing of guilt upon the thought, but has little suggestion of the expectancy of forgiveness. "Attrition" is compared with "contrition," the former showing sorrow for sin arising from fear of punishment, while the latter denotes true penitence for wrongdoing growing out of love for God.

Humility as well as penitence characterizes one who is contrite, and a sincere desire to become worthy of divine favor is predominant.

In con-trite the final syllable was originally stressed, but in recent years the accent has shifted to the first. Sound *o* as in *odd*, *i* as in *ice*.

"A broken and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

Jackson News: Chief Justice Taft has sent a suit of his old clothes to help a needy farmer out West. If that's one of the suits Taft wore when he was President, and if it fits the man he sent it to, well, the poor fellow's not starving, anyway.

Arkansas Gazette: There are said to be 2000 women lawyers practicing in the United States. Naturally, with so many of them laying down the law a certain number could be expected to take it up.

Life: We now rise to nominate Mr. Will Rogers as Poet Lariat of this fair country of ours.

A Quotation for Today

WORDS without thoughts never to heaven go.
—SHAKESPEARE

Odds and Ends

Platinum

About 95 per cent of the world's supply of platinum comes from Russia. Between the years 1828 and 1845 this metal was used for coinage. More than 1,000,000 coins of various denominations were struck, and at the present price of platinum they would now have a value of about $50,000,000.

Federal Reserve Banks

The 12 Federal Reserve banks are located at Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, San Francisco and St. Louis.

School by Mail

The correspondence system of education has been introduced by the Canadian Government for children in the remote districts who live too far away to attend the regular schools.

The Tourist Spends

More than $3,500,000,000 was spent in 1928 by some 44,000,000 automobile tourists "doing" the United States.

Napkins Are Filed

In some of the smaller cafes in France regular patrons file their napkins in a type of rack. They are taxed once a week for the laundry of the linen.

Fresh Water in Europe

Ladoga, in northwestern Russia, is considered the largest fresh water lake in Europe, having an area of 6996 square miles.

America's Telephones

In 1928 there were 18,365,486 telephones in use in the United States, and 55,196,000 was the average number of messages transmitted daily.

Britain's Motor Taxes

Motor vehicles in Great Britain are contributing in taxation about £9,000,000 more than the increased cost of roadmaking.

Up 500 Feet

Up to Jan. 1, 1928, 8,086,268 visitors had climbed to the top of the Washington Monument at Washington, D. C.

The Children's Corner

The Little Bush That Talked

HAVE you ever heard a bush talking to itself? Tessa never had until she went to the country, because she had always lived in a town where there were no bushes, and even if there had been, the noise of the traffic would have made it impossible to hear their small voices.

When Tessa woke up in her grandmother's country home for the first time she was far too interested in everything to stay in bed, although the bed was warm, and the room was cold, as she knew from the feel at

Without the Slightest Doubt, the Voice Came From the Bush With the Big Dark Leaves.

the tip of her little nose! So she got up, and although she was only a little girl, managed to dress herself, and was soon looking out of the window at the garden.

There was not much to be seen in the garden, for the flowers were still under the soil, and the leaves were hiding inside the buds on the trees.

But a little way down the drive there was a small bush which seemed to be covered with dark leaves. Tessa wondered how it happened to have such big dark leaves when all the other bushes were bare. And then she thought she heard something. She was not quite sure so she opened the window a little and popped her head out.

Yes, the sound was clear now, like a little eager voice saying something all the time, and what is more, without the slightest doubt, the voice came from the bush with the big dark leaves!

Tessa's eyes opened very wide, and her lips parted with excitement.

"It's talking to itself!" she whispered, and held her breath to listen. And all the lovely stories she had heard about the things that trees and bushes and flowers do when no one is there to see or hear came back to her in a flash.

"It doesn't know I am here," she thought, and half wondered if it would be more polite to go away.

And then, from somewhere in the house, a gong sounded for breakfast.

Tessa closed the window softly so as not to disturb the bush, and ran down the stairs. And before she had time to say good morning she told her grandmother about the little talking tree with the dark leaves.

At first Grandmother shook her head. "There are no leaves in the garden just now," she said.

"But I saw them," persisted Tessa, turning round for Grandmother to fasten the back buttons of her frock.

"Breakfast isn't quite ready," said Grandmother, "so we can go to the front door and look."

She took Tessa's hand and together they went down the hall and opened the front door.

"There it is!" cried Tessa, in her shrill little voice. And suddenly—what do you think—all the leaves flew away!

"Starlings!" said Grandmother, and patted Tessa's shoulder. "Just a flock of chattering starlings, my little Tessa!"

"Only starlings," said Tessa quietly, and they shut the door and went back to the breakfast room.

"Then it wasn't talking at all," she said.

"None of the bushes and trees talk in the winter," said Grandmother, "they are too busy making buds. But in the summer they talk all day and all night. Some of them just whisper, and some of them sing—it all depends on the kind of tree. In the evening, when the breezes are playing in the garden, they sing the baby birds to sleep, and in the morning they say, 'Another lovely day. Get up!'" Tessa looked through the window at the bare boughs against the sky. "Busy making buds," she repeated. "Perhaps the starlings came on purpose to encourage them."

"Perhaps they did," said Grandmother.

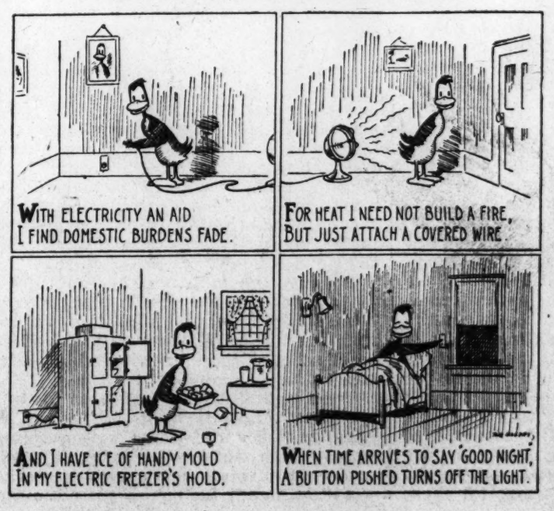
Nature Library

1. Where does the eider duck get the downy lining for its nest?
2. How do ants sometimes incubate their eggs?
3. What peculiar racial mark distinguishes the Egyptian cat from those of other continents?
4. Where does the barn swallow spend the winter?
5. How are the feet of the northern grouse or pheasant adapted to walking on the snow in winter?
6. What bird was first imported into Palestine by King Solomon?

ANSWERS

1. It plucks the softest feathers from its own breast.
2. They carry grains of sand which they leave in the sun until they are quite warm. Then they carry them down into the nest and tuck them around the eggs.
3. The tough skin on the bottom of the feet is black.
4. In Brazil.
5. A row of feathers growing along the toes serves as natural snowshoes for these birds.
6. The peacock.

The Adventures of Waddles



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Neighbors

Mount Vernon, N. Y.

AFTER a busy summer without a vacation, a young woman was dismayed to find that a necessary business change left her only four days in which to dismantle her apartment, pack her goods for storage, and get herself and her personal effects ready for work in a distant locality on the fifth day. She could see no way of accomplishing this task.

As she stood pondering what was to be done, her doorbell rang. A new neighbor with whom she had exchanged but few words had come to ask that her husband, who was having a vacation, and she might be allowed to help. Then a neighbor on the other side came to offer her assistance in attending to any outside business after her own office hours. Soon another arrived, saying that all of her time would be available until the whole task should be completed, while her husband would gladly help after his own hours of labor. A fourth, later, appeared with the request that she be allowed to provide food and shelter during the remaining days and nights.

Such help! Over and again the happy workers spoke of the unusual sense of harmony which prevailed as the rapid, orderly work went forward among those who had come to know each other through service. Even the one small son of the group took many helpful steps; and the one small daughter played quietly with a little chum all of each day and went to bed alone each night.

Not one bit of the actual heavy work was allowed to the departing one. In addition, her luggage was driven into New York City and checked on the last evening; and a busy man left his work to drive her to the station on the last day.

At the station one who knew how difficult the readjustment seemed to be was waiting to give a final word of cheer and a letter filled with helpful thought to be digested on the way.

When she reached the new field of endeavor there was yet a whole day and a half in which to get settled.

His Mite

UNDER the heading "A Sunny Minute," Mrs. F. L. V., Chicago, relates an experience witnessed in Oak Forest, Ill. A man just two years short of fourscore, has been in the habit of meeting the trains there and earning a little money helping with luggage. This day he had received 15 cents for carrying a bundle about half a mile, but later he was seen to slip the coins into the hands of an obviously needy young woman in a wheel chair. "Oh, I can easily earn more," he said.

In Lighter Vein

Harder to Move Out

Here is a specimen list of gifts sent to Mr. Coolidge in a week while he occupied the White House:

A knitted flag, an enormous cake of maple sugar, an ounce of vanilla extract, a baseball bat, a ukulele, three boxes of fish bait, a squash with his name on it, a bundle of sheet music, a bound collection of Swedish stamps, a pair of knitted woolen sleeping socks, a patchwork bed quilt, a gilded bust of the Prince of Wales, a bottle containing a wood carving, his own picture on a piece of tin, a barrel of apples, a bushel of popcorn, a box of honey, six jars of home-made preserves, a roast of venison, a bushel of cranberries, a kit of mackerel, a layer cake, a ham, a crate of oranges, a brace of wild ducks, a basket of peaches, a crate of cantaloupes, a jar of peach pickle, 16 walking sticks, 12 knives for post-presidential whittling, a pair of knitted house slippers, a pumpkin, an ear of corn and a string of red peppers.

Which explains why it is so much easier to move into the White House than it is to move out—not politically speaking, of course.

The Cloak of Night

"The evening wore on," continued the man who was telling the story.

"Excuse me," interrupted the would-be wit, "but can you tell me what the evening wore on that occasion?"

"I don't know that it is important," replied the story-teller, quite unperturbed. "If you must know, however, I believe it was the close of a perfect day."—*South Coast Times* (New South Wales).

Process of Elimination

Professor of Astronomy: "I believe I have discovered a new star, Miss Brown."

Miss Brown: "How interesting—but you won't be sure, I suppose, until you've counted all the others?"—*London Opinion.*

The Hero

Hub: "I can't eat this stuff."

Wife: "Never mind, dear. I have some fine recipes for making up leftovers."

Hub: "In that case I'll eat it now."—*The Benedict.*

What He Wanted

Youthful Bostonian: "Have you in stock a cylindrical flageolet?"

Clerk: "A what?"

Youthful Bostonian: "A tin whistle."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Engineered Prosperity

AMERICAN prosperity, like Topsy, has just "growed"—but to such proportions that it seems necessary to determine new ways and means for operating this friendly Frankenstein monster to better advantage. To be sure, in America there has been a wealth of natural resources with which to work. The Constitution of the United States laid down the fundamental right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and these have been successfully pursued with energy and initiative.

But the secret of the success of American prosperity is still largely a mystery. Today, development has reached a point where new soundings must be taken, reckonings must be revised and data must be compiled with which to chart a course for the future so that the greatest benefits to the largest number may be obtained from and by American prosperity.

Never before has the need for new economics been so potent. Never before has there been a greater assurance of fulfillment. Individuals and groups, unofficial and official, led by President Hoover, are at work endeavoring to ascertain and put into practice a new economic formula that will benefit all mankind.

The great need seems to be for an engineered or planned prosperity—broad enough to embrace a whole nation's economic facilities and far-reaching enough to adjust these facilities so as to bring about a satisfactory employment of both labor and capital. This is the ideal set by President Hoover for his Administration's effort. His plan, outlined at the conference of governors of New Orleans by Ralph O. Brewster, former Governor of Maine, already has been started by some states.

William Trufant Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, and Waddill Catchings, New York banker, have comprehensively detailed the idea in their book, "The Road to Plenty," and in their other works on modern economics. As an aid to comprehension of, and an urge to thought on, this subject, The Christian Science Monitor in its news columns is presenting a series of eighteen articles prepared by these two authors.

One of the objects is to prevent the periodic business depressions that have come cyclically, even with men, money and machines in abundance. One phase of the plan is to establish facilities for gathering statistics on unemployment, these to serve as an index which, when it falls to a certain point, can be used as a lever to start public work timed for release at such a period. This is expected to offset the decline in unemployment, provide wages and help business by contributing to a market which cannot exist without buyers.

Industrial Friction in Australia

THE industrial peace conference in Australia stands as a symbol of the fact that leaders of industry and workers are at last awake to the knowledge that the vitality of the country is threatened by the frequent strikes and by the friction between employers and employees. The situation appears to have grown more acute in recent years, and there has been a constant tension in evidence.

The Arbitration Court, set up to prevent strikes and disputes, has unfortunately failed to serve that purpose. Strangely enough, it has, if anything, contributed toward their development. For unions, at the expiration of an award, have been impelled to seek a new and more exacting award, while employers have felt that their industry and capital were being unduly taxed by such continuous and increasing demands. In some cases this has resulted in the findings of the court being flouted, with the inevitable consequences of strike or lockout.

Such a case was the timber trade dispute, in which the men refused to accept the ruling of the Arbitration Court for the return to a week of forty-eight hours against forty-four hours. A further illustration was the recent water-front dispute, in which the ruling of the court was rejected and much trouble and inconvenience resulted from the holding up of water transport. Examples are too numerous to need stressing.

Whatever may be the ultimate results of the peace-in-industry conference, it is clear that if Australian industries are to be placed on a really substantial footing, some new arrangement must be found in regard to arbitration, whereby the expiration of an award shall not be looked upon as a signal for the presentation of claims which no industry can stand.

Spain Invites the World

FROM the increasing number of anxious references in the Spanish press to the national exhibitions, now definitely to be inaugurated on May 15, it may be taken that seldom has any government attached so much importance to events of this kind. For years the Spaniards have been planning to form commercial and industrial links with Europe on the one hand through Barcelona in the north, and political and social links with the American continent on the other, through Seville in the south. The scheme developed and materialized as conceived and was well under way. The time was propitious, for stability had been achieved throughout the country and in Morocco. The national coinage had recovered an almost normal tone abroad. As preparations for these exhibitions had taken many years to complete, it is not surprising that the Government in recent official bulletins has shown signs of anxiety over the trend of affairs.

The fact remains that despite the severe trials to which the Government is supposed to have been subjected, the £1000 offered by Gen. Primo de Rivera for evidence of bloodshed during the recent disturbances has not been even so much as claimed. Spain, indeed, is as safe to visit for the law-abiding as any country in the world.

The last international exhibition in Barcelona was held in 1888 and was an unqualified success. The new one is to surpass it in every respect. The site chosen is Montjuich Park, which is considered one of the finest in Europe; it owed its inception to Monsieur Forestier, the French architect responsible for the preservation to his countrymen of the Bois de Boulogne. Lying on what was once merely the barren side of a rocky mountain, it presents a surface today covered with every kind of flower bed, lawns as green as those of England, reproductions of Louis XIV gardens and the contrasting semi-tropical vegetation transplanted from southern Spain.

The special powers with which the present Government can invest the local authorities should protect the visitor against abuses which might otherwise make his stay a costly one, and hotel proprietors, taxicab companies and others have been warned that they will be carefully watched and punished if the limits placed officially on the charges are exceeded.

Grapes and Prohibition

A FAVORITE query—one might almost say jest—of the wets has been to comment upon the alleged increasing prosperity of the California grape growers since the advent of prohibition. Startling figures have been cited of the steady increase in the price of grapes and the progressive profits of the viticulturists since the wines, which furnished the chief use for the grapes, have been put under the ban as commercial products. We have even been assured cynically by the wets that the chief reason for California, in its southern section especially, voting dry has been the determination to maintain the assured market for its grapes which home wine-making under prohibition furnishes.

In the New York Times of Sunday, this theory of the enhanced demand for California grapes was set forth prominently on the first page. Dr. James H. Doran, prohibition commissioner, was represented as much disquieted by the state of the California grape market. Notwithstanding the fact that President Hoover comes from that State, the public is assured that no favoritism is to be shown to its producers if they are contributing to the activity of bootleggers. The whole matter of the marketing of the grape crop and its bearing upon the supply of illicit alcoholic beverages is to be probed. The implication is that at last, even though belatedly, the grape growers of California are going to be stripped of their ill-gotten gains, and the corrupt alliance between innocent grape juice and its product, the wine, which intoxicates and falsely cheers, is to be dissolved.

But, by a coincidence, on a more obscure page of the same paper is an abstract of a woebegone appeal from the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles. "Grape Depression Grips California," says the headline, and the story goes on to point out that ever since 1920—that is to say, for practically the whole period of national prohibition—there has been a steady fall in the price of grapes. During this term of years "the gross average return from grapes declined from $2502 a car to $1054. . . . Few industries can survive under such conditions." The article goes on to outline the plans which the viticulturists are formulating for the restoration of their market. Curiously enough, no reference to the bearing upon the industry of the prohibition law appears in the newspaper summary.

It would appear, then, that the prolonged and resonant ballyhoo from the wets about the prosperity which prohibition has brought to California grape growers has been without truthful basis. Doubtless now we shall see the point of attack shifted and heart-rending wails sent up about the destruction of a once thriving industry as a result of prohibition fanaticism.

Miss Talley Takes to the Farm

THAT the back-to-the-land movement would ever affect the Metropolitan Opera Company was hardly to be expected. Even Mr. Gatti-Casazza, who should know what influences are at work upon the world of music, professes to be surprised by Miss Marion Talley's decision to switch her activities from the cultivation of her voice to the cultivation of the soil.

Of course, the announcement of Miss Talley's retirement at the age of twenty-two will provoke a variety of reactions among readers of the news. Ardent music lovers may feel offended by the casualness with which this young singer seems to regard her gift and her art. It will be pointed out that great characters have been able to devote their entire energies to music, finding its rewards ample, through realizing them not so much in applause and income as in the song itself. When told that Caruso once said he would have to go on singing merely for the singing's sake, Miss Talley is reported to have declared that she is "not that way."

Skeptics will not be satisfied that the call of the soil is the only reason for an opera star's retirement. The curtain call should have at least an equal attraction, they will say. But it may be that, after the artifice of operatic make-believe, an artist in the impressionable period of youth becomes hungry for quiet contrasts. Perhaps after viewing a handmade world of bricks, noise and haste, such a one wants to feel the unforced rhythm of things growing naturally, wants trees instead of skyscrapers and the sky in place of the proscenium.

Possibly the path to "the top" of her profession has not been hard enough to engross Miss Talley's whole attention. "I have no regrets," she says, "and only the pleasantest recollection of the four memorable years I have enjoyed as a singer."

Then, again, it may have been too hard, and too long without turning. Anyhow, it seems to have led to heights—under well-meaning supervision—from which a few months spent on an uncle's farm appear as an oasis in an arid region—a little Arcady far behind yet not quite out of reach. Miss Talley has given some fifty concerts in the course of a year, besides filling her contract at the Metropolitan. Certainly no young woman has taken up the chores of rural life better equipped to go about her daily work singing.

Making Geography Popular

GEOGRAPHY has come rapidly to the fore in the last decade. It has become a subject of prime importance owing to the demand for knowledge of distant parts of the world. The press, recognizing the trend, is devoting a proportionate share of its space to foreign news, but there is a need for something to supplement the news dispatches, often too meager to be fully intelligible. Manchester, Eng., has apparently found a solution. There it is proposed to establish an institute for the sole purpose of making geography more popular and of disseminating knowledge that might be useful in the field of commerce.

Such an institute, it is obvious, would help to correct prevailing misconceptions, for which the novel and the film have been largely responsible. It would disclose a China in which the glamour of the East fades before the rivalry of war lords and the consequent unrest. It would show a London, throbbing with activity, different far from the London of Dickens. It would throw such light on conditions as to show that a man can be as lonely in New York as in the bush of Australia. By geography is meant not a mere memorizing of place names, or the writing down upon an invisible slate the capitals of the United States, the provinces of Canada or the countries of Central or South America, but an intelligent understanding of the different parts of the globe.

Some years before the World War turned Europe into a patchwork quilt a teacher in a primary school had a happy idea for exciting interest in geography, by introducing the personal note. He asked his pupils to promise if they ever emigrated to, say, Cuba, India or Spain, to send a piece of sugar cane, of jute, or of cork to show what the country produced, for the benefit of scholars of later years. The idea caught their fancy, and soon a case hung upon the classroom wall containing samples of raw material from various parts of the world. The samples were used to illustrate the subject, whenever geography came up for study.

By this means the teacher made geography popular. It is along popular lines that the Manchester Institute proposes to organize. It would have a geographical library, would provide opportunities for cultural training in geographical thought, and would maintain a public museum for making known phases of activity in other lands to school children and to the public. Upon such a basis its success is assured. Indeed, the proposal has such merit that it may be commended to educators in other parts of the world.

Hail the Baseball Season!

TODAY the world of sport pauses in its annual turn around the circuit of seasons to pay undivided attention to the opening of the major league baseball seasons, National and American. The 1929 season is sure to be a memorable one, for the New York Yankees are after their fourth straight American League title, and, if successful, they will tie the world record established by the New York Giants, who won four consecutive National League pennants from 1921 to 1924, inclusive. The Yankees are up against the annual threat of the Philadelphia Athletics, who, with their young players fortified by one more year of experience, are reputed to be stronger than last season. A general tightening up throughout the circuit is apparent, with the St. Louis Browns and the Washington Senators conceded the best chance of upsetting preseason figuring. In the National League is the usual array of formidable pennant contenders, with the St. Louis Cardinals, defending champions, facing keen opposition from the Giants, Pirates and Cubs. What favoritism is apparent at this time points conclusively to the Yankees in the American and the Cubs in the National.

The appearance of Rogers Hornsby in the regalia of the Chicago Cubs, his fourth team in as many consecutive years, is the outstanding player-change from 1928. The absence of the two great veterans, "Ty" Cobb and "Tris" Speaker, for the first year since they began their major league careers, Cobb in 1905 and Speaker in 1907, may take away some of the interest in the game for the veteran fans. But there is still plenty of veteran material left, particularly in the managerial end of the game, where Connie Mack will be piloting the Athletics for the twenty-ninth season, and John McGraw will try to land his Giants at the top in his twenty-seventh straight campaign.

What Walter Johnson will accomplish as manager of Washington, the team for which he pitched twenty-one years; how the Cubs will fare with their powerful hitting of 1928 augmented by that of Hornsby; how Judge Emil Fuchs will succeed with the Braves in his first attempt at managing a baseball club, and last, but not least, how many home runs Ruth will hit—these are points of interest that furnish excellent reasons for forecasting that the most important result of the 1929 season will be the deeper intrenchment of baseball in the affections of the American people.

Editorial Notes

Umbrellas for women are today made tiny enough to be carried in an ordinary purse, and handbags small enough to be tucked under one's arm carry as much as week-end cases formerly did. Now the news comes that the Queen of England has purchased the latest novelty bag, which has two compartments: one to be used as a hand bag; the other, lined with oilskin, for toilet articles. If the simplification of luggage continues at this rate, a woman may be ready for a world tour and no one will be the wiser from looking at her baggage.

C. E. M. Joad, British author, has recently forecast an "economic millennium" with a three-hour working day. Will colleges take that as a hint to rush the establishment of those courses in education for leisure?

Another dangerous habit has received a jolt, it now being a misdemeanor in Idaho to toss lighted cigarettes from an automobile. The law in question should do much toward the conservation of property.

On the Shasta Route

HOW large a factor weather is in determining the impressions of the traveler, one does not fully realize, perhaps, until he has paid a visit to San Francisco. One may sojourn for a considerable time in this "New York of the West" without realizing more than a modicum of the natural beauty of its setting. But one day the sun rises in a clear sky and the marvelous glory of the city stands revealed.

I have been accustomed to say that the three most imposing sites of great cities which I have been privileged to visit are those of Constantinople, Edinburgh, and Denver, Colo. Constantinople, astride the Golden Horn, rising like a crown of jewels out of the Bosporus, buttressed by green hills and facing the smiling reaches of Asia Minor, has a charm all its own. To the traveler approaching by the Marmora, when the city is seen in the glory of a June evening with its minarets and domes aglow with gold of sunset and studded with thick-topped pepper trees and stately cypress which make a perfect background for high-domed San Sophia and a score of less pretentious mosques, the effect is indescribable. Edinburgh with its Salisbury Crag, its Canonsgate and its lofty fortress is a fitting gateway to the magnificent Highlands beyond: and mile-high Denver with its guardian mountains forever towering above the plain is a city thrust upward into the sky.

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San Francisco, sea-born, has in place of a Golden Horn and Bosporus its incomparable Golden Gate and the sparkling inner bay which almost encircles it. Instead of a Salisbury Crag it has its Twin Peaks, from which night or day an entrancing view is had of the city and bay and the shore line beyond, where busy cities nestle in the hills—Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley, and many lesser communities. In place of Denver's guardian range is Mt. Tamalpais, with its lofty peak standing guard over bay and city, its lower slopes set with mighty redwoods towering to the skies. Beautiful city, risen like a phoenix from its own ashes, so completely rebuilt that not a vestige remains of its fiery baptism!

We had enjoyed the delightful hospitality of San Francisco for several days, had ranged its hills, tramped its near-by forest, had sailed its bay and witnessed its manifold charms from many viewpoints, but it was not until we were leaving it that the full significance of the term "Golden Gate" was disclosed. On crossing the bay to catch the Cascade express for the North, just before sunset of a March day, it was all revealed. From the stern of the ferryboat as we looked back over the city the level rays of the setting sun filled the famous waterway with a rosy glow that illumined it like a searchlight of pure gold shining full upon it.

At last! The Golden Gate! Golden indeed! And as we looked straight out through its shining portals, it seemed the veritable gateway into the fadeless glory of golden shores far beyond. We stood throughout the crossing gazing upon the tall buildings of the city silhouetted against the evening sky, so entranced that only the notice that we were at the ferry slip brought us back to the fact that the Shasta Route to the great Northwest lay before us: and new wonders were to be seen. But the memory of that last glimpse of the city by the Golden Gate will long remain.

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The Shasta Route takes the traveler up the Sacramento Valley to a point a few miles short of California's stately capital and then turns abruptly north to climb into the heights of the Cascade Range. Darkness quickly followed the sunset, and but little of daylight was left. After crossing the straits the landscape was quite shut out by the deep shades of night. Through the night the traveler is aware that the laboring engine is making its way up steep grades and around many curves, so that he is quite prepared to read on the station at Klamath Falls, the first stop after daylight, that he is well above 4000 feet elevation. But where is Mt. Shasta? Is not this the Shasta Route? Yes, alas! But in the early hours, just as the day was breaking, it disappeared in the horizon to the south. Hence we curb our disappointment and prepare for the sights ahead.

So this is Oregon! No better evidence could be had than the huge yards with lumber piled as neatly as bricks in a kiln, covering scores of acres in the midst of which the smoking stacks of great sawmills proclaim preparation for another day of cutting out the noble pine, spruce, fir, and cedar which thickly clothe with perpetual verdure the unmeasured miles of this great State. A half hour later we suddenly came upon Klamath Lake, its surface half covered with thin ice, its western shore bulwarked with high mountains pointing their stark white fingers straight into the deep blue of a cloudless sky.

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As I have long known Klamath Lake as the home of a great variety of bird life, especially of aquatic varieties, I am eager to test the truthfulness of the information. My only doubt as to the result arises from the early season. Are the birds here when the lake is still in part ice clad and the mountains are wearing mantles of snow? But doubt is soon dissipated. There they are! Ducks in vast numbers and of many varieties, scurrying away from the shore with its rumbling train; coot in the little bayous which make into the land, jerking their heads in true coot fashion; gulls and loons far out in the lake; and can I believe my eyes? Yes, great blue herons, startled at their morning meal, on heavy wings make their ponderous way to safety on the far shore.

It is an animated scene and for a time the breakfast waits. Mile after mile the train skirts the shores, and still the bird life pulses and throbs in response to the shrieking monster. Klamath Lake is forty miles long but, as it seems, comparatively narrow. The deep blue water is clear as crystal, the ideal home for a feathered host.

After traversing the lake shore we pass through many miles of country where the lumberman has taken out the century-old pine, leaving a growth of saplings which it will take a half century to bring to maturity. Hour after hour the train penetrates evergreen forest, presently leaving behind the lumber section, and passing into virgin forests of trees straight as candles and towering to heights unbelievable to eyes accustomed to eastern forests of pine and spruce.

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By Crystal Lake, nearly 5000 feet elevation, by beautiful Odell, forest-bordered clear to the water's edge and we are told, 2000 feet deep, on and up into heavy snows and timber so thick that the sun never penetrates to the forest floor! Freshly made trails of deer and elk and other wild folk mark the white surface in many directions. We are in the midst of a perfect winter scene. Through twenty-two tunnels the road runs, winding in and out in incredible curves, among precipitous heights, overlooking deep valleys clothed in evergreen forests which seem interminable in extent. Fear of an exhausted timber supply should be entirely dispelled by this journey. For hours we see no deciduous tree. The somber tones of perpetual green clothe all the slopes.

After passing the height of land at well above 5000 feet, we slip down easy grades and presently enter a cleared valley wherein the mountain-born Willamette hastens down in widening curves until on the broad plain it ceases its turbulent course and moves in majestic dignity across one of Oregon's most famous valleys. Out of the green forest the scene changes. By great farms with herds and flocks dotting their unbroken acres, past vast wheat fields, by busy towns—through a constantly changing panorama—we hurry on. The country, clad in the new green of spring, is smiling under a sky of blue. At Eugene, seat of the University of Oregon, we halt, and also at Salem, capital city of the State. The wide plain is bordered to the East by snow-clad mountains, which lie like fleecy clouds along the horizon sixty miles away. By mid-afternoon we arrive at Portland, seated on the majestic Columbia, a river both of romance and of great economic importance. Thus ends the Shasta Route. A. F. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

NO FEWER than seventeen important German cultural organizations, including the Dramatic Critics Association and the Prussian Academy of Arts, held a mass meeting recently in the large hall of the upper house to protest against the threatened recurrence of literary censorship. This new restriction has long been under discussion and the matter became acute when a sensational drama of pacifist tendencies, engineered by the Communists, was not allowed by the authorities to be publicly presented. The feeling is strong among German writers and artists that censorship of any kind is a mistake, and this opinion was unequivocably expressed at the meeting. The chair was taken by the Reichs Minister of the Interior, Herr Severing, who declared as long as he occupied that position he would oppose all demands to reinstate a censorship.

Among the many prominent speakers to the same effect were Intendant-General Jessner of the state theaters, Professor Bie, the actor Fritz Kortner, and the authors Fritz von Unruh and Heinrich Mann. The last-mentioned, who was enthusiastically applauded, declared all censorship was superfluous, because, as things in the intellectual sphere regulated themselves, all that was unworthy or harmful fell away automatically in the course of development, while censorship was an obstacle to development. Gerhart Hauptmann, who was unable to be present, sent a letter in which he said the projected censorship was a fettering of art that recalled the darkest period of the Middle Ages, and must be resisted with might and main in the defense of culture. A resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority to the effect that seventeen German cultural unions relentlessly opposed the introduction of all censorship as a hindrance to free development of art, literature and the sciences.

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Berlin, although always a fine city with many natural beauties, has never, perhaps, been so picturesque as at the present moment. The large railed-in lawns on either side of the busy Leipziger Platz, that in summer present such a verdant and refreshing appearance, are limpid pools sparkling in the sun; surrounding the statue of Bismarck, on the edge of the Tiergarten, is another pool, so large and clear that the whole of the Reichstag is reflected in its shallow depths, while the great area of the Tempelhof Field, from the street to the airdrome, is a wide lake. This is one aspect, and the pleasantest, of the thaw that has set in. The municipality, having had 1,000,000 cubic meters of snow cleared away during the winter, costing them about 1,500,000 marks, has now ceased its activities. The chief thoroughfares of the city are clean and dry, but a mile away the snow is piled up in high banks on the side of the road waiting for the milder weather to melt it free of charge, an economic procedure on the part of the city authorities which is not meeting with approval.

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A priceless manuscript recently came into the possession of a leading firm of Berlin booksellers, nothing less than the original "Erlkoenig" in Schubert's own delicate penmanship. The price paid was high—20,500 marks—but it was not too high when it is remembered that there is only one other copy of the "Erlking" in existence—the one in the Berlin State Library—and that other manuscripts of Schubert are extremely rare. The manuscript in question was acquired from the personal possessions of the former owner, Frau Clara Schubert.

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The practical use of the airplane has repeatedly been proved during the unusually severe winter in conveying provisions to icebound ships and districts. A well-known Berlin writer, whose son is at school on the Island of Juist in the North Sea, gives some interesting details of a case in point. The small East-Frisian islands, chief of which are Wangeroog, Spiekeroog, and Juist, are much in favor with the Berlin people as a summer resort on account of their sheltered climate, green meadows, and beautiful sands. Each island is only a few miles in circumference, but is well provided with hotels, while the boarding schools that have sprung up of late years are quite ideal in every way. Juist was entirely cut off from the mainland some eight miles distant from January 29 until the third week in February, when the sea was sufficiently frozen to permit the crossing on foot and a week later the traversing of the ice by automobile. Steamer traffic was suspended until March 4.

Juist, however, was in no danger of starvation, for not only had those in authority laid in a fair stock of food, but airplanes from the flying ground at Norderney visited the island daily, landing before the school and "taking orders" for the following day, repeating this procedure from island to island. When the ice was capable of bearing, boys and girls with their teachers were able to march over the ice to Norddeich to post letters and replenish supplies. The juvenile portion of the island population thoroughly enjoyed themselves; there were many free days in which to explore the icy regions and the daily visits of the airplane always provided a thrill. Then there were thousands of gulls to feed, which came from far and near in search of food and were so tame that they ate out of the children's hands. The teachers, too, helped to make the days of isolation pass pleasantly by instituting rehearsals for musical and dramatic performances to be given at the breaking up of the school.

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Signor Pirandello is still here, very active and enthusiastic as is his wont. He is engaged upon his film, "Six Characters in Search of an Author," of which the screen version is markedly different from the famous play of that name, in that the person of the theater manager is relegated to the background and the leading figure is the author Pirandello, a part which will be acted by Pirandello himself. The vivacious Italian has thought out for Miss Anna May Wong, who is filming here, what he terms an "optical fable" for her which, in collaboration with a film writer, will in due course be produced upon the screen by a German company.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Some Presidents and Near Presidents"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In contrast to a statement published in the Monitor of March 25, in an article entitled "Some Presidents and Near Presidents," namely, "It is true that in seeking the good in Warren G. Harding he (C. W. Thompson, whose book was under discussion) had to 'go back of the White House days,' . . . " may I present some statements by Calvin Coolidge.

Here is a quotation from Mr. Coolidge only recently published, in referring to the two years in office of Mr. Harding:

It would be difficult to find two years of peace time history in all the record of our Republic that were marked with more important and far-reaching accomplishments. . . .

It would be exceedingly easy to get the country all by the ears and foment hatreds and jealousies which, by destroying faith and confidence, would help nobody and harm everybody. The end would be the destruction of all progress. . . .

While everyone knows that evils exist, there is yet sufficient good in the people to supply material for most of the comment that needs to be made. . . .

The only way I know to drive out evil from the country is by the constructive method of filling it with good. The country is better off tranquilly considering its blessings and merits, and earnestly striving to secure more of them, than it would be in nursing hostile bitterness about its deficiencies and faults.

San Francisco, Calif. R. A. CARTER.